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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,589—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1899.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denny	15th April
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
* SUTLEJ	4164	E. Martin	29th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	6th May.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denny	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	20th "
* SUTLEJ	4164	E. Martin	27th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Pardit	3rd June.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denny	10th "
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	G. Gadd	17th "
* SUTLEJ	4164	E. Martin	24th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7554	E. Gordon	1st July.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denny	8th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	15th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. Wilmer	22nd "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	29th "

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I. M. SHIELDS,
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Bombay, 15th March, 1899.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
* AMPHITRITE	G. Costanzo	3,327	15th April 1899.
IMPERATRIX	J. Morovich	4,212	1st May 1899.
IMPERATOR	L. Brelich	4,139	1st June 1899.

* Saloon passage Rs. 375.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	7th May 1899.
MARGUS			
BACQUEHEM	C. Androvich	4,409	7th June 1899.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	7th July 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

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Available for 12 months	" 1,060	" 625

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	22nd April 1899.

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Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April, 12, 1899

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FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,655 tons, on the 18th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 10 a. m. on the 13th April, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Basreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

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FOR KARACHI, ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 18th April.

FOR KARACHI, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

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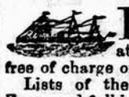

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OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	9th May, 1899
SALAZIE	4,255	Negre	6th June 1899
LAOS	6,357	Flandin	4th July 1899
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

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TONKIN	6,346	Vaquier	4th May, 1899

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Apollo Street, Bombay, 12th April, 1899.

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NOTICE is hereby given that at the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on Wednesday, the 12th April, 1899, a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 30 per Share, free of Income Tax, for the year ending 31st December, 1898, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Rampart Road, on and after Monday, the 24th April, 1899, between 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., to Shareholders, whose names stood on the Company's Register, on the 11th April, 1899, on presentation of their Share Certificates.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 12th April, 1899.

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Secretary, Bombay Branch.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF SOOJEE, FLOUR, &c., AT THE BHAVNAGAR FLOUR MILLS.

By order of C. A Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Wisram Mulji, an insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 13th April, 1899, at 3 p.m., at the Bhavnagar Flour Mill premises, Duncan Road, bags of soojee, flour, and bran.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 13th April, 1899.

SINGER'S VIBRATING SHUTTLE

MACHINE is the Machine of the day. The best for Family use with all the latest improvements. No cogs, most easy, and light-running, with self-setting needle. Apply The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR SALE.—A Standard Indian sympathetic overstrung walnut square piano by Scleidmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart, the property of F. W. ENGLISH, Esq., gone to England. Price Rs. 600—MARCKS & Co., Limited, Bombay.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ltd., BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS, are the best, most reliable, and cheapest; they do not get foul, and are correct size and weight.

"BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE," manufactured by THOMSON and TAYLOR, from fresh Selected Fruit. Invaluable for Diarrhœa. Per Jar Re. 1-4, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WORTH NOTING—Dressing Gowns, Rs. 10-8, Cabin Trunks, Rs. 12-8, Leather Kit Bags, Rs. 30, Travelling Rugs, Rs. 10, Sleeping Suits Rs. 5-12, Warm Ulsters, Rs. 45, Smart Caps, Warm Under-clothing, Tooth Brushes, Soap Cases, Sponges, Deck Shoes, Rs. 5-8, Shaving Mirrors.—ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.—Two pairs of compound condensing BEAM ENGINES, Maconochie's principle, works upto 900 I. H. P., Spur Fly wheel, can be seen at work at the Sassoon Mill, Mazagon. Apply, DAVID SASSOON and Co., Fort.

RUBBER CARRIAGE TYRES can be fitted to any ordinary Wooden Wheels at strictly moderate prices. W. H. THORNS and Co., BOMBAY and SECUNDERABAD.

DON'T Economize at the Expense of your Health. Drink only DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb. It is daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocha berries in the latest pattern closed Cylinders under our own supervision and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved. Its unquestionable purity, rich flavour, full strength and uniform quality have established for it a reputation second to none in the market. A trial solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO LET, 1st and 2nd FLOOR of HOUSE No. 27, 24 Esplanade Road, Fort, occupied by Messrs. Lyon and Co. Apply to SHETH MANIBHAI PREMABHAI, Sutar Chawl.

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Extra Superior Dry, Quarts Rs. 76 and Pints Rs. 40 per doz.
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Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Sold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

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Of neglecting your health. Especially so, if you suffer from any NERVOUS DISEASE. You may be assured that your condition will not improve, and that you will go from bad to worse if you do not have your ailments properly attended to. If you suffer from Despondency, Loss of Energy, Premature Decay, Varicocele, Weakness, Brain Fag, Dimness of Sight Blotches on the Skin, Nervousness, Loss of Memory Noises in the Ears, Melancholy, Liver Complaints, or other internal disease. You have only to write to me for particulars of a CURE for your malady. THOUSANDS OF SUFFERERS have benefitted by this means of cure, and the advice I have given them. Send addressed envelope, which must be plainly written, to HENRY DAVIS, ESQ., Copford Lodge, Chichester Place, Brighton, Sussex, England; and name this paper.

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AT MODERATE RATES.

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Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
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Those who desire the Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India should effect a Policy with the ORIENTAL

UNDER THE NEW

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SYSTEM.

THE FUNDS

have more than Doubled

DURING 5 YEARS

and now exceed

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As the Expenses of Management of the Oriental are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, it can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.

Economy, Moderate Premiums,
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PLAGUE DROPS.
USE THIS AND DISCARD EVERYTHING.
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PRICE Re. 1 per vial.

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SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS...	53,37,417

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

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Manager.

Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

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PAID UP CAPITAL.....	" 10,500,000
RESERVE FUND	" 6,900,000

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Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....	$ 100,00,000

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BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,
MOSQUITOES

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,

but is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS IN FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in their dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

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KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Druggists.

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SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE,
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SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from SIMGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£280,000

HEAD OFFICE:
37 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£450,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

SAITON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow,
Calcutta.	Batavia.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manilla.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Tamping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES

Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

CHARGERS. Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Every Horse Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (as. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per measem	25
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	12
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

PURNITURE! FURNITURE!

NOTICES.

THE GLOBE MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 10, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 13 April, 1899, at 3-30 P.M., to confirm the following Special Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company, held on Wednesday, the 15 March, 1899.

"That article 100 (D) of the Articles of Association of the Company be amended by striking out therefrom the proviso therein contained as to moneys to be borrowed from a Director or the Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of the Company or any member of their firm such amendment to have effect as from 1st October, 1899."

By Order of the Board of Directors.

HURKISONDAS NURROTUMDAS & CO.
Bombay, 5th April, 1899.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS CO., LD.

NOTICE.

THE TENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 21 and 21a Esplanade Road, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of April, 1899, at 12-30 noon, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1898.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board,

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Bombay, 29th March, 1899.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to 21st April, 1899, both days inclusive.

NOTICE.

HALVES of CURRENCY NOTES of the following Numbers aggregating Rs. 600 are MISSING in transmission between HUBLI and KUMTA. A Reward of Rs. 25 twenty-five will be paid to the person who finds them and presents them to the undersigned.

100	G 30	No.	52,246	Madras.
100	CA 4	No.	48,660	Do.
100	G	No.	63,496	Do.
100	Z 50	No.	24,221	Do.
100	Z 75	No.	38,308	Do.
100	L 75	No.	50,185	Do.

PANDURANG ANNA PAI KUMTA,
Cotton Broker or Dalal, at Hubli, Dt. Dharwar.
Hubli, 5th April 1899.

J. RATILAL & Co.,

TOBACCONISTS,

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

SOLE AGENT IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON

FOR

LAMBERT AND BUTLER'S.

CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO SPECIALITIES.

TOBACCOS

Put up in ¼ lb. Patent Air-tight Tins,

ESSAMINE.
"LOG CABIN."
MAY BLOSSOM.
GOLDEN BIRDSEYE.
LILY OF THE VALLEY.
PRIZE MEDAL BIRDSEYE.
VIKING NAVY CUT (Full).
VIKING NAVY CUT (Medium).
FLAKED GOLD LEAF HONEY DEW.

CIGARETTES.

JESSAMINE. Put up in air-tight tins, containing 50 cigarettes, with a holder.
MAY BLOSSOM. Put up in air-tight tins, containing 50 cigarettes, with a holder.
NEEDLE POINT. Each packet containing 10 cigarettes, wrapped in foil with a nice picture.

AN ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE.

QUALITY AND CONDITION GUARANTEED.

Goods at any time found affected replaced at shortest notice.

All inquiries to be referred to

J. RATILAL & Co.,

Tobacconists,

BOMBAY.

BRANCH:

106, CANNING STREET, CALCUTTA.

HEAD OFFICE:

406, SHAIKH MEMON STREET, BOMBAY

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.

TWENTY-FOURTH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1899.

WITH PORTRAIT OF

HER HIGHNESS MAHARANI JUMNABAI OF BARODA.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

At the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE.

PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1899 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years. It contains

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

THE

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully, revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,

No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 45m. Sun sets, 6h. 16m. High water, 0-42 m., 1-30a. Low water, 6-36 m., 7-20a. Currimbhoy Mills Company, Hornby Row, 12-30 p.m. Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Globe Manufacturing Company, Medows Street, 3-30 p.m.
Bombay Volunteer Artillery Club Company, Apollo Bunder, 7 p.m.

POLO.—The ground will be reserved for practice, this evening.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Japan, per extra s. s. Matsuyamamaru, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10 a. m., to-morrow.—Mails for Hongkong and Japan, per extra s. s. Bingo Maru, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a.m., on Saturday.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in the Idispensary during the month of March last was 1,023, of which 221 were new admissions, consisting of 101 males, 71 females, and 49 children. The average daily attendance was 37·89.

MR. J. L. SYMONS' RACES.—Those who intend to visit the point-to-point races, arranged by Mr. J. L. Symons, on Saturday, should make arrangements about driving from Andheri to Mahole Church—a distance of about two miles. A special train will run, the times of which will be duly advertised.

MR. HARRY JOHN'S ILLNESS.—We regret to learn that Mr. Harry John, an exchange broker and a well-known sportsman, is lying at present in a precarious state. There has been no improvement in his condition during the past few days, and the gravest apprehensions are entertained.

CAPSIZING OF A NATIVE CRAFT.—On Tuesday afternoon a native craft, laden with seven thousand bricks, was sailing up the harbour from Mawood to Gunpowder Bunder, when, off the Mazagon Bunder she was caught by a very strong gale. The craft capsized and sank. The crew, numbering seven, were saved by the police boat and a tony, which happened to be close by at the time.

FIRE AT WORLEE.—On Tuesday last, a fire broke out at Worlee, Koliwada, and resulted in the destruction of three huts. The fire originated in a hut belonging to one Rusear Pitcar and the flames soon spread to two other huts close by. The fire was put out by the inhabitants of the locality in about half-an-hour. The damage done by the fire is roughly estimated at Rs. 250. The cause of the fire is not known.

ROBBERY BY A SERVANT.—Killa, Lowji, a merchant, having his place of business at Shaik Memon Street, gave the key of his shop to his servant, named Hurrackchund Dayal, on Monday last, instructing him to open the place and clean it. The next day the complainant went to the shop, and discovered that the servant had bolted, taking with him four currency notes for Rs. 100 each, Rs. 166 in cash, and a pair of silver anklets, of the value of Rs. 100, in all property collectively valued at Rs. 666. The servant is being sought for.

BHAVNAGAR NEWS.—There was a heavy duststorm on Sunday here. During the time it lasted the sun remained obscured. Several trees were uprooted and tiles blown away. Towards evening clouds gathered and large drops of rain fell. While the storm was raging the temperature fell to 101 degrees.—The place of the Assistant Traffic Superintendent of the B.-G. J.-P. Railway has not been filled up yet, and the work is still carried on by the experienced Traffic Superintendent.—The plague has now disappeared from Wadhwan and Porebunder, but the medical examination is not discontinued.

ENTICING AWAY A FRIEND'S WIFE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. Sander-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Premji Cursonji, a Puskarna Brahmin, charged Mathooradas Motiram with enticing away his wife, Dhiabai, and with adultery. Mr. Balkrishna, solicitor, prosecuted, while the accused was defended by Mr. Vijayakar, pleader. The Magistrate remarked that the accused took advantage of his acquaintance with the complainant to seduce the latter's wife and entice her away. His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A NEW DISEASE IN BOMBAY.—Yesterday, two natives were admitted into the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, suffering from "Jigger" ulcers on their feet. Both of them arrived in Bombay yesterday from Mombassa by the steam-ship Canara. They were sent to the hospital by the Inspecting Medical Officer at the port, who stated that they had been suffering from jigger ulcers on their feet. On admission into the hospital, one man was found to have an open ulcer on the outer side of the right ankle, while the nails of the right great toe and of the index and middle toe of his left foot had almost been detached. The other man had jigger ulcers on the left foot. Both of them stated that they had been suffering from the disease for the last four or five weeks and had been treated for some time in a hospital at Mombassa.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A BLASTER OF ROCKS.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J.J. Hospital, regarding the death of Krishna Soobhana, aged thirty years. The deceased was a blaster of rocks and worked in a quarry belonging to one Dada Ali, off the Parel Tank Road, where he also resided. On Saturday last deceased was removing a piece of rock with a crow-bar after it had been loosened by the blast. Suddenly the rock fell on his left leg and knocked him down. The deceased sustained a bleeding wound on the left leg. He was conveyed by the police to the J. J. Hospital, where it was found that the wound had completely divided the deep structures of the calf of the leg. Gangrene set in on the following day, and an amputation of the injured leg was performed on the 10th instant. His condition grew worse and he died on the day following the amputation. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the Jury.

SOLICITORS' EXAMINATION.—The examination of articled clerks for the office of solicitor of the High Court commenced yesterday in the office of the Commissioner, and will continue for the rest of this week. The examiners are Mr. A. K. Oliver, Commissioner and Master in Equity; Mr. E. B. Raikes, acting Clerk of the Crown; and Mr. E. C. B. Acworth, of the firm of Messrs. Little and Co. The undermentioned ten articled clerks appeared at the examination:—Mr. Peroseshah Nasarwanji Billimoria, articled clerk to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy; Mr. Bejonjee Manockjee Balsara, articled clerk to Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee; Mr. Ardasir Merwanjee Madon, articled clerk to Messrs. Payne Gilbert and Sayani; Mr. Bellari Raghavaya, articled clerk to Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal, and Malvi; Mr. Hiralal Munsookhlal Munshi, articled clerk to Messrs. Mansookhlal Dasoodar, and Jamsedjee; Mr. J. Hormusji, articled clerk to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani; Mr. Manekshah N. Pochkhanawalla, articled clerk to Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee and Motilal; Mr. Hiralal Dayabhoy Nanavatti, articled clerk to Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga; Mr. Dinshah Dorabjee Romer, articled clerk to Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee; and Mr. Narayen Gajanan Jayaker, articled clerk to Messrs. Crawford, Brown, and Co.

R. A. DRAMATIC CLUB.—An entertainment in connection with the above was given in the Lecture Room, Colaba, on Tuesday evening, the proceedings being of a varied description. The first item was a song and tableau. The latter was very well posed, and the song, "The song that will last for ever" was rendered in excellent style by Corpl. Godbold, who was deservedly cheered. Gr. Pooler gave "They're coming on again," an old favourite, and his effort was particularly well received, an encore being demanded. Br. Silk rendered "The Sexton" with heartiness, and was followed by Gr. Penuan with a successful personification of a female. Gr. Ware and Gr. Mayho were also well received, both being old favourites. After a short interval, enlivened by some spirited selections by G. Leslie, 26 Co., who, with Mrs. Watson, shared the musical honours of the evening, the curtain rose on "Sarah's Young Man," a lively farce. The parts were admirably sustained. Gr. Ware was really splendid in the part of "Sarah's Young Man," the grocer's assistant, a character which he acted to the letter. Mrs. Guynan interpreted the character of Sarah in an attractive and vivacious manner, and is a decided acquisition to the new club. Cpl. Godbold made a most fussy and jealous husband, and as an amateur his appearance and acting were immense. Mrs. Philippe took the part of the little "Second Wife," and her thorough knowledge of her part contributed so small share to the success of the evening. Mrs. Watson, as Araminta, rendered her piece exceedingly well, and Br. Wells as Harry Fielding with his train of debts and accompanying dread of bailiffs provoked merriment.

VINDICATING HIS SISTER'S CHARACTER.—On Tuesday night, about 9 o'clock, David Abraham, a Bene-Israel, and his son were on their way home from a tea and coffee shop, when, on the Jail Road, they were set upon by two men of the same community, named Reubin David and his brother, Aaron David. Both the brothers belaboured Abraham with sticks, inflicting a wound on his head, and stabbed him with a knife in several places about the face, neck and chest. In attempting to defend his father, the son sustained a slight wound on the left side of the head. On hearing the alarm raised by David Abraham and his son, a policeman ran to the spot, and, in attempting to secure the assailants, received a cut on the right wrist from the knife with which Reubin was armed. None of the wounds sustained by David Abraham and his son are of a serious nature. They were taken to the hospital, where their injuries were attended to and they were allowed to go home. From inquiries made by the police, it appeared that for some years past the parties had been on unfriendly terms regarding a widowed sister of Reubin. The present affray was the outcome of an anonymous post-card received by Reubin David regarding his sister's character. The post-card was alleged to have been written by, or at the instance of, David Abraham. Aaron David, one of the assailants, sustained a fracture of the bones of his right hand, which, he alleged, was caused by David Abraham, who gave him a severe blow with a stick. The counter-charge of assault preferred by Aaron against David Abraham was considered by the police to be an after-thought, as the man, David Abraham, had no stick with him on the night in question. At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, the two accused brothers, Reubin David and Aaron David were charged by Inspector Power, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with causing hurt to David Abraham. The case was remanded.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS, acting Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

CONVICTIONS AND SENTENCES REVERSED.

IMPERATRIX VS. CALIDAS JINNA AND SUKI WOMAN.

THE two accused applied for revision of the proceedings of Mr. P. H. Dastur, fourth Presidency Magistrate, who, on the 1st March last, convicted them of abetment of theft and sentenced each to rigorous imprisonment for six months. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate General, with the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown.

The two accused and three others were charged before the magistrate with housebreaking and theft and abetment of theft of the property of one Rungoobai woman. The magistrate had no doubt upon the evidence that the complainant's house was broken into, and her ornaments worth about Rs. 1700 stolen from her box. The evidence shewed that the two accused, who lived as husband and wife, occupied a room near that of the complainant in the same chawl; and No. 2 was on very friendly terms with the complainant and knew where she kept her ornaments. On the day of the theft, and a little before complainant's departure, No. 2 was in her room and saw her open her ornament box and take out a pass book. Complainant, before she went to the Post Office with this pass book, told No. 2 to have an eye to her room, and she agreed to do so; but soon after her depature, the hasp of the door was broken and valuable property stolen. The complainant said that, when she left the chawl, she saw Nos. 1 and 2 and the co-accused No. 3 seated together in the room of No. 2. No. 3 together with another man, were found shortly after at the house of No. 5 and No. 3 there produced a bundle which contained ornaments, some of which were broken. These ornaments were subsequently produced by Dayabhoy a relation of No. 5 and identified by the complainant as her stolen property; and the magistrate said he saw sufficient evidence to connect No. 3 with the burglary. Without the complicity of Nos. 1 and 2, No. 3 could not have so readily effected his object, and no explanation had been given as to why No. 3, a total stranger, was in the room of Nos. 1 and 2 awaiting complainant's departure. Nos. 1 and 2 were convicted of abetment and sentenced each to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and No. 3 to suffer rigorous imprisonment for six months and a half. Nos. 4 and 5 were acquitted and discharged. Nos. 1 and 2 appealed.

Their lordships, after hearing the arguments of counsel, considered the evidence insufficient to justify the conviction of the applicants. The convictions and sentences were reversed, and the applicants were ordered to be acquitted and discharged.

A BRUTAL FATHER.

IMPERATRIX VS. DEVAL WALAD HUSSEIN.

The accused in this case appealed from a decision of Mr. F. C. O. Beaman, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, who, in February last, convicted him of causing death by negligence and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

The evidence shewed that the accused beat the deceased, his own daughter, with a stick; that he did not intend to kill her; but that he used unjustifiable violence, and that as a consequence the child died almost immediately. The injuries described by the medical witness were numerous and severe. The Sessions Judge told the jury that the paternal right of chastisement must be limited in reason, and that no man had any right to beat a little girl so savagely with a stick as to stun her and injure her lungs. That was mere brutality. One witness stated that the accused beat the child violently, and made it plain that he was a man of ungovernable temper. The prisoner at first said to the police that the child died from snakebite, which was not true, and wanted to bury her at once. The jury unanimously found the accused guilty under section 304 (a). The Sessions Judge convicted the accused and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for two years.

Their lordships, on a consideration of the circumstances, dismissed the appeal.

CHARGE OF CHEATING A BARRISTER.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Crawford Brown and Company, solicitors, surrendered his client Dipchand Maneckchand, against whom a warrant had been issued at the instance of Mr. Dhirajlal Panachand Shroff, barrister-at-law, on the charge of cheating and inducing him to execute a promissory note for Rs. 10,000.

The Magistrate admitted the accused to bail in the sum of Rs. 15,000 and sureties for the like amount.

The hearing of the case was adjourned to the 25th instant.

The complainant stated in his information that the accused misrepresented himself to him as an exchange-broker and jeweller on a large scale. He lived in good style, and constantly exhibited articles of jewellery, giving complainant to understand that he possessed an stock-in-trade a large quantity of jewels. He represented that large capital was locked up in the stock and ultimately had from the complainant seven Morarji Mill's shares, five Berar Press shares and three Southern Mahratta Mill's shares, of the aggregate value of Rs. 16,000. On 1st February he induced him to lend his name to a promissory note of Rs. 10,000 on the security of three packages of rubies, which he represented to be worth Rs. 12,000. He signed the note and received the packages. Complainant subsequently discovered that a blank in the promissory note was filled up in the name of Panachand Hirachand, and endorsed in that name to the Yokohama Specie Bank and discounted by that bank. Panachand and Hiralal were two sons of the accused, of 10 and 12 years, respectively. When complainant pressed the accused for the return of his shares the latter gave him a gold waist band and a diamond ring as security. About the 10th or 12th of March the accused requested the articles to be returned to him on account of the celebration of a wedding in his family, when he was required to wear the ornaments. Hence the proceedings.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE PANDURANG BHASKER.

The insolvent appeared in person and applied for an interim order. Mr. Dinshah D. Daver, for a female creditor, opposed the application and said the insolvent was a trustee of the woman's property which he had fraudulently mortgaged. His Lordship refused the interim order with costs.

RE BANDEALLI ALLARAKHIA.

On the application of Mr. Manker the insolvent was granted the usual interim order.

RE VIRJI VALJI.

Mr. Lowndes, for a petitioning creditor, moved on a certificate of the Clerk of the Court for the dismissal of the insolvent's petition. The learned counsel said that the insolvent had done nothing in the matter of his insolvency since November last. His Lordship ordered the petition to be dismissed.

WRITING on March 17, the Berlin correspondent of the "Times" said:—The final and perhaps important feature of the crisis of yesterday to which I would direct attention is the nearness with which Germany approached a constitutional conflict in the Empire. If the Reichstag had been dissolved—and there was a pressing danger of a dissolution—the Emperor, the Chancellor, and the Federated Governments would have had to carry on the administration without supplies. Such a conflict took place in Prussia in 1865, and might just conceivably take place in Prussia again without shaking the fabric of the German Empire. In the empire itself a conflict cannot be imagined without the most momentous consequences for the future of the German nation. The thought that a crisis like that of this week may possibly recur in the near future is alarming enough.

PUBLIC COMPANIES' MEETINGS.

DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LD.

THE thirteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon at its registered office No. 14, Rampart Road, Mr. Jamsetji Ardaseer Wadia, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The notice convening the meeting having been read, the following director's report, which had been circulated amongst the shareholders, was taken as read:—

Gentlemen,—The directors beg to lay before you their annual report of the Company's affairs with the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December 1898 showing a net profit of Rs 93,094-8-5 including the balance of Rs 5,553-15-9 brought forward, which they trust will be found satisfactory. The agents were entitled to Rs 62,489-13-10 for their commission, but taking into consideration the exceptional circumstances of the year, they have given up half the amount. The Directors now recommend that the amount of net profit be dealt with in the following manner:—To dividend at the rate of Rs. 30 per share on 1,300, shares free of income tax Rs 54,000; To depreciation account—building Rs 6,000, machinery Rs 30,000; Rs 36,000.—to debenture loan charges Rs 3,000; to carry forward Rs 3,094-8-5. Total Rs 93,094-8-5. The new extension has been completed and the spinning machinery, engines and boilers ordered out for the same, as already reported, have arrived and are being erected. The directors hope that the new Mill will start working in a short time. Mr. Ardesir Framjee having resigned from the Board, Dr. Temulji Bhicaji Nariman was appointed a Director in his place, and you are requested to confirm the appointment. Two of the directors, Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Dr. Temulji Bhicaji Nariman, retire from the board by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. You are requested to appoint two auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration. The mill buildings both old and new with the machinery and stock of cotton yarn, stores, &c. are insured against fire to the extent of Rs. 34,30,512.

On the motion of the chairman, the above report together with the audited statements of accounts for the year ending 31st December last, was received and adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 30 per share, free of income-tax was declared and made payable on and after the 24th instant. The appointment made by the board, of Dr. Temulji Bhicaji Nariman, as a director in the place of Mr. Ardeshir Framji, resigned, was confirmed. Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Dr. Temulji Bhicaji Nariman, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors of the Company for the current year. The firm of Messrs Ferguson and Irvine and Mr. Rattonji Rustomji Mehta were re-appointed auditors for the current year on a remuneration of Rs. 250 each.

The meeting dispersed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LD.

The eighth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company, was held yesterday afternoon at its registered office No. 14, Esplanade Road, Mr Jamsetji Ardaseer Wadia, president of the board of directors, being called to the chair. The following directors' report, which was taken as read, was laid before the meeting:—

Gentlemen,—The directors beg to submit for your adoption their annual reports and the audited accounts for the year ending 31st December 1898, which after deducting Rs. 4,120-15-0 brought forward show, they regret to say, a loss of Rs. 69,513-1-5. Losses have chiefly occurred owing to the disorganisation of the yarn market which during the latter half of the year was fetching prices showing a loss on the bare cost. You are also aware as mentioned in our last report that the Bevel Wheels driving the Weaving shed broke down and the same could not be repaired locally. New ones were immediately ordered out from England from Messrs Hick Hargreaves & Co., but owing to a strike in England the makers were not able to deliver them in time. Consequently the weaving shed was entirely stopped during a greater portion of the year and any relief which might have been looked for from this direction was not available. The directors extremely regret this result and they believe that ever since the commencement of your Mills, this is the first year during which such a heavy loss has been sustained. The working at present is satisfactory and the directors hope that their next report will not be disappointing. The Agents under their agreement were entitled to one pie commission which amounts to Rs 23,559-8-8 They have, however, given up half of it. The appeal filed by Trimbuck Gungadhur Ranade in the suit against the Company, referred to in the last report was decided by the High Court in the Company's favour with costs.

Dr. Temulji Bhicaji Nariman was appointed to fill the vacancy caused on the Board by the resignation of Mr. R. R. Banaji, and you are requested to confirm the appointment. Two auditors were appointed by you at the last meeting, one of whom having resigned, the accounts have been examined and audited by one only. The directors deemed it unnecessary to fill up the vacancy. Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Dr. Temulji Bhicaji Nariman retire from the Board by rotation but are eligible for re-election. You are requested to appoint two auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration. The mill buildings and machinery together with the stock of cotton, yarn, stores, &c., are insured against fire to the extent of Rs. 21,66,200.

The chairman in proposing the adoption of the report remarked that the directors regretted as much as the shareholders, at the heavy loss sustained by the Mills during the year under report. The causes which contributed materially to this unprecedented loss in the history of the mills, were (1) the break down of the Bevel wheels driving the weaving shed, which could not be repaired locally and the weaving shed had to be entirely stopped until the new wheels arrived from England; (2) the disorganisation of the yarn market, which fetched prices, showing a loss on the bare cost. On the other hand, Mr. Wadia observed, the mills were now working with full equipments and they would be able to show better results next year. Not only they would wipe off the losses, but would be able to put something to their credit. As far as he (chairman) was able to judge, more than half the loss sustained during the year under report, had been earned by the mills during the last three months. If they continued to work in such a satisfactory manner, they would be enabled to wipe off the entire loss and to declare a good dividend at the next annual meeting. The interests of the directors were identical with those of the shareholders. The directors had sacrificed their Commission and had been very carefully looking after the working of the mills.

The meeting unanimously adopted the report. The appointment of Dr. Temulji Bhicaji Nariman, as a director in place of Mr. R. R. Banaji, resigned, was confirmed. Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Dr. Temulji Bhicaji Nariman were re-elected directors of the company for the current year. Mr. Dorabji Hormusji was appointed auditor for the ensuing year on a remuneration of Rs. 250.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE C. P. SWADESHI SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, NAGPUR.

AT the tenth ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the above company held at Nagpur on march 31st, the report showed the working of the mills during the year under report has on the whole been more satisfactory than in the year preceding (1896-97). The net profit during the year amounted to Rs. 1,08,340-13-4, as against Rs. 58,531-10-7 earned in the last year. It was however a matter for regret that the stock of yarn in hand at the end of the year was much larger than in ordinary years, though much below the figure of the year preceding. Owing to the dislocation of trade in the Bombay Presidency consequent on the prevalence of the plague, the Bombay yarn found its way into the markets of these provinces and was sold at unduly low prices. The result of this keen competition was a rapid and continuous fall in prices of yarn all round, followed by a gradual and continuous accumulation of stock of yarn. As compared with the preceding year the outturn was somewhat larger, cotton was got cheaper and considerable saving was effected under stores, interest and other heads of expenditure. The Directors recommended that the net earnings of the year under report amounting to Rs. 1,08,340-13-4 be appropriated as follows:—To Depriciation and Renewal Fund account Rs. 11,896-13-4; Reserved Fund account Rs. 500; bonus to workmen Rs. 500; dividend to share-holders on the paid up shares (1919) at Rs. 50 per share Rs. 95,950. Out of Rs. 95,950 available for dividend Rs. 89,300 will be paid in cash and the balance adjusted against the amount due on account of the new shares allotted but not paid up. A new bungalow was built for the manager and some small additions were made to other buildings and the Hydrant service. Certain additions and alterations were also effected in the preparatory machinery to improve their working. An installation of Humidifiers was also erected and a part payment on this account was made during the year under report. During the year under report Wardha gins did pretty well and their working resulted in a profit of about 12 p.c. on the outlay. By way of experiment it was decided to put up a temporary ginning shed at Hinganghat and 12 gins were purchased accordingly, but owing to the outbreak of plague at Hinganghat and Wardha the work could not be taken in hand this year. Mr. Rushworth, the Inside Manager, did his work satisfactorily, but owing to ill health resigned his post in January last. Mr. William Whitworth who has been strongly recommended by Messrs. Brooks & Doxey of Manchester has been appointed in his place.

The report was adopted.

THE Vienna correspondent of the "Daily News" says it is rumoured and generally credited that the Emperor, in the hope of securing the throne for descendants of the direct line, has already made his choice, and that when the year of mourning is over he will become engaged to Princess Isabella, sister to the Duke of Orleans, the Queen of Portugal, and the Duchess of Aosta. The Princess will be twenty-one in May next.

THE KHOJAS BURIAL GROUND.

THE Committee of the Municipal Corporation have sent in their report on the proposal of H. H. the Aga Khan to open a burial ground for the Shia Ismaili Khojas at Hasanabad, Mount Road, Mazagon. The Committee, in their report, which is signed by Sir George Cotton, the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra, Mr. James Macdonald, Mr. Hormasjee S. Vakeel, and Mr. A. F. Unvalla, state that in their opinion it is not desirable that the Corporation should grant permission to any person or community to open a private burial ground. It is, they think, essential that the Municipality should be in a position to exercise an efficient control over all burial grounds in the city, and that would not be easily possible in the case of private burial grounds. Burial grounds should be provided by the Municipality in due conformity to the religious and other requirements of the different communities. Such being the views of the committee on the general question of private burial grounds they are naturally averse to permission being granted for the burial ground proposed by H. H. the Aga Khan. But even apart from the general principle, the Committee are strongly of opinion that a burial ground at Hasanabad is very objectionable, the site being too near to dwelling houses and to valuable building sites that must sooner or later be used for the purpose of providing dwellings for the increasing population.

Messrs. Ibrahim Rahimtoola and Haji Yoosuf Haji Esmail have made a minute of dissent, in which they say, among other things, that the Health Officer has reported that the site is not objectionable from a sanitary point of view. They farther state that if the site if unobjectionable from a sanitary point of view, and if the party offering the same agrees to the conditions and stipulations imposed by the Municipality in the case of burial grounds provided by the Corporation, there appear to them no reason why such offer should not be accepted.

AN ADVENTURE WITH A LEOPARD.

SEVERAL MEN MAULED.

ON Friday morning, the 7th instant, *khubber* was brought to the Delta Jute Mills that a *bagh* was causing a good deal of mischief about two miles off and that it had mauled five men. Messrs. Lindsay and Mathieson accompanied by a native *shikari* who is a servant of Mr. Lindsay's and has been the means of bagging several *baghs* in his day at once set off to the scene. On arrival there, three of the mauled individuals were interviewed and a chief sent for the mill doctor to render what aid was possible to the injured. He dressed their injurious and left instruction for two to be sent to the Howrah Hospital one boy being unable to be removed as he was suffering from fever in addition to his wounds. On tracks being made for "Mister Spot's" place of concealment, he was not long in making himself felt. He was hidden in a thick bush at the edge of a *nullah*, defying all attempts to dislodge him, till one villager, along with four others, got near and began probing in the bush with a bamboo. This had the desired effect, and in less time than it takes to write it, "Spots" was out and mauled one man, following up another who was in full flight along the bed of the *nullah*. Spots was in the act of springing on this man, when a shot from Mathieson, turned him, the villager escaping with a claw on the calf of the leg. The leopard now made his way into the jungle and making a circuit returned to his lair when he saw Ram the native *Shikari* perched in a clump of bamboos and immediately made for him clawing him on the arm and shoulder but not seriously. Ram pushed his rifle into the brute's mouth and fired breaking the lower jaw. After this leopard was lost for about an hour when Mr Lindsay got a side shot at him wounding him on the head but this wound only seemed to make him more lively. He now got out of the jungle and into a walled enclosure. Mr Lindsay got up a tree right in line with the *bagh* while Mathieson was planted up a tree about five yards on Lindsay's right. The leopard being crouched in a corner Lindsay had a good shot at him striking him on the shoulder blade. With a few bounds Spots was over the wall and up the tree pulling Lindsay from his perch Lindsay and the leopard both coming down in a heap the former with his leg round the brute's neck. Immediately on reaching the ground, Spots cleared off, but in doing so received a shot right between the shoulders from Mathieson, which bowled him over, when Ram who had come on the scene, gave him the *coup de-grace* to make sure that it was all over. In all the brute had moulded no fewer than ten men, two of whom are seriously injured and in hospital. Mr. Lindsay's injuries are not considered bad, although he has had to go to Calcutta for advice. He was slightly stunned by the fall and received a severe shock. This is the first *bagh* that has been seen in the district for the past twenty years, according to native reports. The female is said to be hanging about also. The leopard measured 8 feet. A well-known sportsman went down yesterday to get a shot at the female, but we have not yet heard if he secured her.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 12TH OF APRIL, 1899.

SUMMARY.

The pressure changes of the past 24 hours have been small and unimportant. Readings are lowest in Sind and highest in the south. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 14 miles an hour at Sirsa, Deesa, Rajkot, Nagpur and Bombay and 12 at Bangalore.

The maximum temperature is from 5° to 8° in excess at Jacobabad, Jeypore, Ajmere and Rajkot, and from 11° to 13° in defect at Coimbatore and Trichinopoly. The minimum is 7° to 8° in excess in Sind and at Sirsa, Jeypore, Jubulpore and Amraoti. The highest temperature in the shade was 107° at Ahmedabad, Rajkot and Bhavnagar Para, and the lowest 64° at Belgaum.

Humidity changes are very irregular and the skies are cloudy to overcast on the Malabar Coast, in the Madras Presidency, and at Karwar, Surat, Veraval, Ajmere, Jeypore, Agra, Delhi and Sirsa.

Light to Moderate showers have fallen at Colombo, Secunderabad, Cochin and Mangalore, and a few drops at Lahore, Jeypore, Calicut, Bangalore and Coimbatore.

The weather in Lower Sind is slightly unsettled and conditions are favourable for local rain in Ceylon and on the Malabar Coast.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH).

SIMLA, APRIL 12.

WEDNESDAY: The low pressure area and depression over the Western Desert are advancing slowly north-eastward. The winds all over North-West India are irregularly cyclonic, and are becoming gusty and fresh in force; while the sky is rather cloudy and dust and thunderstorms with rain have been experienced in Ludhiana, Lahore, Silalkot, Ravalpindi, Peshawar, Khushab, Mussoorie, Simla, Srinagar, Murree and Cherat. In North-East India the pressure remains very unsteady and thunderstorms have occasioned rain over a greater part of Burma and Assam and some parts of Bengal. About three inches of rain fell at Mymensingh, about 2 inches at Silchar, one inch at Akyab and half an inch at Toungboo, Thayetmyo, Barisal, Dhubri and Bogra. Over the North-West Provinces and the central parts of India the weather is fine and quiet, but over the Peninsula scattered thunder showers are again experienced, the heaviest being one and a half inch at Madura and one inch at Wellington. The temperature has fallen over the Peninsula and generally risen elsewhere. The weather is much cooler than usual except in parts of North-West and Central India where the heat is excessive. At Jacobabad the excess is eight degrees; at Palna and Bogra the deficiency is twelve degrees and at Madura seven degrees. The highest maximum is 107 degrees at Jodhpur.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT—APRIL 11.

10 p.m.	82·2

WEDNESDAY—APRIL 12.

6 a.m.	79·8
10 a.m.	86·5
2 p.m.	87·6
4 p.m.	86·6

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 13th April.

1. The distribution of prizes fixed for the 14th instant, is unavoidably postponed. The date will be notified hereafter.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE [illegible] Captain Geo W David, cleared [illegible] general cargo.

THE [illegible] arrived in [illegible] from Calcutta, 2nd April, with a cargo of coal.

THE City [illegible] of Dublin, 2154 tons, Captain J. R. Rae, will sail to-day for Karachi, with the same [illegible] cargo.

THE s s Londesborough, 1,369 tons, Captain R [illegible] Padgett, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Grimsby 19th March, with a cargo of coal.

THE Florio Rubattino S N Co's s s Bisagno, 1529 tons, Captain D Magnozzi, arrived in harbour

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 12.

An extra-allotment of Indian Council Bills was made in London yesterday, amounting to Rs. 20,000, on Madras, at 1s. 4d. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight continued at 1s. 3 13-16d.

Consols dropped 1-8 per cent, yesterday in London, to 110 9-16. French Rentes remained at 102; Indian Sterling Loan at 115 1-2; and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities at £67 1-8. Paris Exchange on London declined 1-2 centime, to 25·22 1-2 fcs. Bar Silver was unchanged at 27 3-8d. per oz.; and in New York the price of the metal remained at 59 5-8 cents, per oz., demand Exchange on London being 1-4 cent. higher, at 4·86 dollars.

The total quantity of wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday last was 2,800,000 quarters as against 2,870,000 quarters at the close of the previous week.

Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 34 3-4s per 416 lbs., April-May Shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, market dull; Linseed at 35 5-8s per 416 lbs., April-May shipments, to Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market easier.

Prices both spot and for arrival were unchanged all round in the Liverpool Cotton Market. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales and the Imports 21,000 bales. The market closed steady, Surats dull, Arrivals steady. The Manchester Market was quiet, but steady.

In New York 6 3-16 cents per lb. was still quoted yesterday for Ready Mid.-Uplands, 5.92 cents for July Futures, and 5.91 cents for October. The receipts at the U. S. Ports were 9,000 bales; and the arrivals to date compare as follows with those in 1898 and 1897 :—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Tuesday's Receipts.....	9,000	13,000	10,000
Three days' do.	31,000	37,000	24,000
Since 1st September ...	7,052,000	8,011,000	6,316,000

A small business transpired to-day in our local cotton market, the tone of which is dull. Exporters bought 100 bales Indore at Rs. 133, 2,000 Oomrawattee, at Rs. 128 to Rs. 133, 100 Khandwa at Rs. 139, 200 Bhownugger at Rs. 138, 100 Broach at Rs. 157; and the mills, 150 Mulkapore at Rs. 136, and 100 Komtha at Rs. 152 1-2.

WHEAT and SEEDS are dull, with a poor demand. Prices for the latter are again lower by ¼ anna.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows :—

Cotton.....	12,485 bales.
Wheat.....	41,919 cwts.
Linseed	35,002 "
Rapeseed	16,078 "
Gingellyseed	6,224 "
Poppyseed	9,538 "
Castorseed	4,305 "
Rice	33,773 "

EXCHANGE.—The market opened to-day at 1s. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There was a moderate enquiry for Bank Demand at 1s. 4d., but this rate was unobtainable. Mercantile Bills were scarce. The market closed quiet as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 31-32d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 31-32d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight.	1s. 4 5-32d.	"
Francs	1·70	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates were given at opening at 101 5-16 for both Money and Account, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and advanced during the day 1-16 per cent., to 101 3-8 in the two positions; for Threes 95 was quoted.

SHARES.—Currimbhoy Mills are Rs. 15 lower; China, Oriental, and Queen, Rs. 10 each; and Jamshed Manufacturing, Rs. 5; Swadeshi, and Southern Mahratta, have, on the other hand, advanced Rs. 2 1-2 each.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur 2 29-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	110 9-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.....	115 1-2
2½ per cent Rupee Papers.....	97 1-8
Bar Silver	27 3-8

The sum of about £150,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, APRIL 11.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Palawan arrived here, from Colombo, this afternoon.

The Austrian Lloyds s. s. Imperator, from Bombay to Trieste, arrived this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 11.

The Hall Line steamer Haddon Hall, left here this morning.

The Hall Line steamer Crewe Hall, arrived here from Karachi, yesterday evening.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 13.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

For Judgment.

658-98—Payne G and S—Kesharichand Nathu vs Merwanjee Nowrojee—Pestonjee R and K.

Long Causes.

593-98—Little and Co—William Birkmyre and others vs Tokersey Purshotam and others—Payne G and S. and Nanu and H.

To vary Commissioner's Report.

641-92—Tyabjee D and Co—Nathu Tulsidas and another vs Poonja Waljee and others—Little and Co and Payne G and S.

Long Causes.

742-98—Payne G and S—Pestonjee Fakirjee vs Goolbai—Ardeshir H and D.

169-97—Wadia and G—Bhanamal Parsadilal and another vs Mathuradas Vamdasing and others—Payne G and S.

740-98—F P Pavri—Girdhardas Ghanshamdas vs Syed Ebrahim bin Syed Mahomed and others—Wadia and G, Ardeshir H and D, and Little and Co.

410-98—Payne G and S—Jacob Elias Sassoon and others vs Nassurbhoy Caramsey and others—Dikshit and D, and K B Mehta.

365-98—Payne G and S—Karim Nanjey vs George K Heinrich and another—Crawford B and Co.

Before the Honourable Mr Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Admiralty Suits.

1-98—Crawford B and Co—The Bombay and Persia Steam N Co vs The s s Cashmere—Smetham B and Noble.

2-98—Crawford B and Co—Francis John Baffin and others vs The s s Cashmere—Smetham B and Noble.

3-98—Crawford B and Co—The Clan Line Steamers Ld and others vs The s s Cashmere—Smetham B and Noble.

Long Causes.

331-98—Craigie L and O—Bai Manekbahoo vs Karsondas Pracjee—Mathuhai and J. Part heard.

89-99—Craigie L and O—La Societa Generale Mercantile vs R Cawasjee Patel—Wadia and G, Commercial Cause.

165-98—Crawford B and Co—Kara Laljee vs Dhunjee Ruttonsey—Payne G and S.

626-97—M H Khan—Kalloosing Soosing and others vs Dhunji Ruttonsey—Payne G and S.

515-98—B V N Kirtiker—Karsondas Narsi vs Memon Ismail Hajee Noor Mohomed—Maganlal and Co.

445-98—Little and Co—Furshotum Mangaldas and another vs N C Macleod and another—Dikshit and D.

85-97—Crawford B and Co—Rahimtoola Khairaz and another vs Shamrao Pandurang and others—Shamrao P J and A, and Little and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

117-99—R P Baruchа—Doolabdas Balmookandas vs Chabildas Ramdas—Maganlal and Co.

Long Causes.

562-97—Wadia and G—Balchand Ramchand and others vs Kalooram Hanoomam and others—Edgelow and W

277-97—Payne G and S—Peeroo Mohomed vs Karimbhoy Nensey and others—Darash and B

281-93J—Nanu and H—Narayandas Kanjee vs Vithabai and another—Little and Co

511-93—Ardeshir H and D—Nusserwanjee Jamsetjee and another vs Dadabhoy Nowrojee Davur—Payne G and S

497-98—Little and Co—Anandrao Vinayeck and others vs Cassum Visram Khaja

487-28—Thakurdas D C and H—Currimbhoy Ebrahim and others vs N C Macleod and others—Edgelow G and W and Framjee and D

311-98—Ardeshir H and D—Ebrahim Peer Mahomed vs Joonas Fazul Mohomed and others—Framjee and D and K D Shroff and Little and Co

340-38—Bicnell M and M—Goolam Mohedin bin Mohomed Ismail Choglay and others vs Pachoobhai and others—Bicknell M and M and Khumdoo and S

472-98—Little and Co—Anandrao Venayeck and others vs Luxumon Govind King and Co.

306-98—Ardeshir H and D—Dalloobhoy Hassum and others vs Vull Mohomed Rahimtoola and another—Thakurdas D C and H

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

NAPIER—April 6, at Simla, the wife of Captain G F Napier, 2nd Battalion, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, of a son.

DEATH.

BAKER—April 3, at Olesha, Kottayam, Alfred George Baker, of Comoram, Travancore, third son of the late Rev Henry Baker, Sr, of Kottayam, aged 72.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1899.

THE second volume of the evidence taken by the Currency Committee shows, like the first, considerable differences of opinion on the vital question of the closing of the Mints, with a view to the establishment of a gold currency. But the weight of opinion and argument is still decisively in favour of that measure, while the representations of the advocates of the re-opening of the Mints are singularly weak and inconclusive. Lord Northbrook, who is not only an expert in banking and currency matters, but as Viceroy became intimately acquainted with all the problems of Indian administration, emphatically deprecates the re-opening of the Mints as unwise and dangerous, involving a large increase of taxation and general discontent. He recommends that sovereigns should be made a legal tender in this country, and that gold should be freely minted. Several crores of gold—a large proportion in sovereigns—have been accumulated in the Government reserves during the last few months. In an article in the *National Review*, to which we have already drawn attention, Lord Northbrook pointed out that the output of gold in the mines of Southern India amounts to £3,000,000 a year. If the Government were to buy it and convert it into sovereigns, it would of itself suffice to provide the nucleus for a gold currency, which would increase from year to year. Before the Currency Committee he advocated an Imperial grant to make the gold standard effective. Lord Farrer, who is one of the highest authorities on such questions, holds that the re-opening of the Mints would be injurious to the trade and ruinous to the finances of India. He advocates a gold standard, with an automatic currency based on gold, and having a fixed gold value. He rightly holds that the only sound foundation of a gold standard is convertibility. He recommends that the Imperial Government should support that of India in establishing a gold standard. Mr. Leonard Courtenay favours the opening of the Mints to the coinage of gold, and doing nothing more at present than accumulate gold with a view to establishing a gold currency. He does not agree with Sir James Westland's proposal to convert rupees into gold.

Sir Alexander Mackenzie is also opposed to the re-opening of the Mints, which would render a large increase of taxation inevitable, leading to widespread discontent, and threatening the public peace. On the other hand, we have Messrs. Cheetham and Graham, representing the supposed interests of trade, warmly advocating the re-opening of the Mints, which, in spite of all past experience, they are confident would ultimately steady Exchange. As the first effect of the re-opening would be to bring the rupee down to eleven-pence—the price at which Japan is prepared to sell a large quantity of silver bullion,—and in a very few years to eight pence, a steady exchange would be arrived at contemporaneously with the bankruptcy of the Government. These witnesses, however, acknowledge that a gold standard is desirable, but, differing from Lord Northbrook, Lord Farrer, and other authorities, they regard it as impracticable. Mr. David, Mr. Cruickshank, and the late Mr. Rustomji Dalal dwelt on the disadvantages arising from the closure, but the mischief having been done, they would compromise matters for a gold standard and a fourteenpenny rupee. Sir Robert Giffen, a past master of statistics, who, however, has had no Indian experience, condemned the closure of the Mints, and traced to that cause the deficits—which have now been replaced by proportionate surpluses. He regards a gold standard as unsuitable for this country on the ground that the currency will always be chiefly in silver. But in England no man is regarded as solvent if he cannot pay twenty silver shillings to the pound sterling, which since Peel's Act always represents a fixed weight of gold. Sir Robert acknowledges that the re-opening of the Mints would involve losses which would make a reduction of from three to four millions in the Home charges very desirable. Whether he, or an angel from Heaven could persuade the Chancellor of the Exchequer to consent to such a reduction is quite another matter. The Welby Commission has not yet reported. But it may well be doubted whether any reduction recommended will reach so substantial a figure. Sir Robert Giffen acknowledges that convertibility would remove most of the objections to the Government scheme for establishing a gold standard. He is, however, still of opinion that the re-opening would be the least disadvantageous of the alternatives in view. Mr. Romesh Dutt was equally uncompromising. He would re-open the Mints and let the rupee sink to its bullion value. He is convinced that the people of India do not desire a gold standard, cheerfully ignoring the fact that, throughout all her past history India coined her gold, and that the silver standard is a British innovation of quite recent date.

Then we have Sir John Lubbock, a very able, many-sided man, but an incurable doctrinaire, declaring oracularly that a gold standard is impossible without a gold currency, and that a gold currency is not suitable to India. He would have said the same without any doubt of Germany, Austria, Russia and Japan, which one after the other discarded the discredited silver as out of date and set up a gold standard, with a gold and silver currency side by side. What he would now recommend is, the imposition of a heavy import duty on silver with which, and a proportionate seigniorage, it might be possible to re-open the Mints. The most competent authorities in India have recommended a heavier import duty on silver as the necessary complement of the legislation of 1893. But we have now got past that point, and it is not worth while to raise the duty and increase the seigniorage on the off-chance that those measures would make the re-opening of the Mints possible. The President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Barclay, with a whole-souled regard for the people of India, would let Exchange go by the board, and re-open the Mints with an arrangement by which America would also mint silver at the rate of forty-two pence to the ounce. There is no reason to suppose that America will do anything of the kind; and even if she did the experiment would be dropped, as the Sherman bullion purchases were dropped, when they proved disappointing. Those who were in danger of being led astray by the apparent differences between the witnesses examined before the Currency Commission should bear in mind that the Government of India have refused to part with the large surpluses of the past and present year. And they have done so avowedly, on the ground that it is necessary to be prepared to carry out the measures which the Currency Commission will recommend for the establishment of a gold standard in India.

THE Bombay Standing Committee of the National Congress has very properly taken action with regard to an article in a vernacular paper in Poona, named the *Kal*. The sheet, on 17th March, published an elaborate justification, from the point of view of religion and morals, of the murders for which Wasudeo Chapekar and his cousin Ranade are under sentence of death. The writer, Mr. Shivram N. Paranjpe, the editor and publisher of the paper in question, set himself to prove, by a series of ingenious sophisms, that though the killing of objectionable people might be technically murder under the Penal Code, yet if the motive be disinterested and inspired by sound religious and moral principles, it deserves to be rewarded in Heaven and is worthy of admiration in this sublunary sphere. Now it happened that Mr. Paranjpe was a delegate for Poona at the last National Congress, held at Madras, and is actually a member of the Poona branch of the Congress. The Bombay Standing Congress Committee at a meeting held on 11th instant, under the presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta, passed a resolution stigmatising the sentiments expressed in the article as so grossly objectionable that Mr. Paranjpe should be excluded from all connection with the Congress or any Congress Standing Committee. It may seem strange, but it is, nevertheless, the fact that in passing this condemnatory resolution, casting out the writer of this modern edition of "Killing No Murder" from all connection with the National Congress, the Bombay branch of the Congress organisation has done all that can be done to punish an apology for murder and the glorification of murder. There is no section in the Penal Code which makes it a punishable offence to say that an assassination committed under Divine influence, though it may, in strict law, be dealt with as murder, is really a virtuous and praiseworthy act. A contemporary has expressed surprise that the Government has not brought Mr. Paranjpe to book under the amended section of the Code. Neither that section nor any other makes it a punishable offence to say that an act, illegal in itself, may be worthy of commendation, if it be inspired by *le bon motif*. The omission may be a matter for regret, but without a punishable offence there can be no prosecution. Mr. J. M. Maclean was decidedly badly informed when he assured the representative of the *Daily Chronicle* that people in India dare not speak out, the new Press Law acting like a gag, and that free opinion in this country was at the present moment almost entirely dead. The *Kal* and its contemporaries take an entirely different view of the situation and denounce the Government and all its works with a reckless freedom which would have set Mr. Maclean's hair on end if such lucubrations were ventured upon by the Native Press in his time. He was appalled on his recent visit to discover how much freedom had been lost since he left India in 1880. It is certain that if in the seventies a Poona journal had claimed divine inspiration for the murderers of Englishmen on the high road, he would have urged the Government to hang the erring editor out of his own office window.

IF anyone had stated twelve months ago that a professional existed who was willing to play John Roberts, the billiard champion, on level terms, he would have been told he did not know what he was speaking about. For years Roberts has been invincible, and although many really good cueists have come prominently before the public, their play has never approached the standard of perfection to which the champion has attained. It is thirteen years since Roberts was challenged for the championship, and then he easily defeated William Mitchell. From that time he has put on a long succession of brilliant victories and accomplished many noteworthy performances which are without parallel in the annals of the game. Peall brought the spot stroke to a state of precision which became wearisome, and when Roberts met him at the "all in" game he was defeated. This stroke Roberts ignored, and his influence had a great deal to do with its abolition in the championship games. At the same time, it is rather doubtful if Roberts would have shown the same interest in getting the spot stroke barred if he were able to play it better, or as well as Peall. Roberts found that the public tired—and no wonder—of the monotony of the stroke, and he has brought the "top of the table" play to a perfection, to witness which is an education in the game. Roberts is nearly fifty years old, and has been playing for thirty years, but his accuracy and style are practically undimmed by the period of years. But recently the younger generation of professionals have been knocking loudly at the door, and after tedious negotiation Roberts agreed to play Charles Dawson at a game of 18,000 up on level terms. Dawson is thirty-three years of age and short in stature. His style is very attractive, and his recent performances have justified him in challenging the unconquerable Roberts. At the outset Dawson showed the better form, and, according to the last mail, at the termination of four days' play, Dawson was 872 points to the good. He maintained his lead for the first week, but lost his advantage at the commencement of the second week, during which Roberts led throughout, and finally won by 1,814 points. The result is not a surprise, for very few people thought Dawson would be victorious. The fact that he played Roberts level and only lost by 1,800 points shows that the distance between Roberts and other professionals is closing up, and that ere long the great player may have to face opponents as skilled as himself.

THE failure of the American Congress to even consider the Bill to set up a territorial government in Hawaii is surprising, and savours somewhat of neglect of duty. The Hawaiian Islands were annexed to the United States by a joint resolution of Congress in the middle of 1898, and this resolution did not undertake to frame a government for the new territory, but expressly continued "the existing Government until Congress shall provide for the government of such islands." In order to facilitate matters a commission was appointed, and in due course they presented a report and drew up a bill for the territorial Government of Hawaii. President McKinley has not forgotten the urgent necessity of legislation. In his annual message last December he spoke of the pressing importance of giving a new form of government to the Islands. In the latter events have conspired to show the imperative need of legislation. The Hawaiian Supreme Court has held that the joint resolution of annexation had destroyed the jurisdiction of the Hawaiian Courts in certain essential respects, such as Admiralty cases and cases arising under the laws or Constitution of the United States—without substituting any judicial authority. This was a very awkward legal situation to be left in, and urgent representations were made to Congress respecting its duty to clear up this judicial muddle of its own handiwork. Nothing has been done; no heed has been paid to the President's message, and matters stand over until the new Congress meets in next December. If the Congress cannot find time or has not the inclination to legislate for their peaceful possessions, what consideration may the Philippines expect? If a country where there has been no war from which to recover, and no alien form of government from which to make a gradual transition, is thus put off empty-handed, how long will Porto Rico and Cuba have to wait before getting the ear of Congress?

THE proposal, which was recently considered, of forming a special Camel Corps in India for service in East Africa, has been decided in the negative.

WE learn that Messrs. T. Cook and Son's business will continue under the same title, the partners now being Frank Henry Cook, Ernest Edward Cook, and Thomas Albert Cook, sons of the late John Mason Cook.

MAJOR L. HALL, 2nd Battalion, 2nd Gurkhas, obtains the vacant command of the Battalion; Major D. Macintyre becoming 2nd-in-Command. Captain Fisher from the 1st Battalion obtains the vacant wing command.

THE Revs. Whitehead and Lefroy, Bishops-Designate of Madras and Lahore, have left Calcutta by train for Bombay, from whence they will proceed to London, to be consecrated at St. Paul's Cathedral by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

THE announcement that Sir G. Robertson will retire at the close of his leave must be purely imaginative. Sir George has just applied for and obtained six months' special leave, and it seems hardly likely that he would take this course if he were meaning to quit the service so soon.

No arrangement, it is understand, is likely to be made for filling up the Public Works Membership in the interval between Sir Arthur Trevor's departure towards the end of the present month and Colonel Gardiner's arrival in June. The appointment will simply remain temporarily vacant.

IT has been decided that the decision arrived at in the case of the late Captain E. O. Owen, 5th Bombay Cavalry, whereby a gratuity awarded for field service is payable to his next of kin in case of officers or men killed or dying of disease, shall be followed in future.

MR. A. WILLIAMS, who has been officiating as Deputy Secretary of the Legislative Department, vice Mr. Carnduff, has, since Mr. Macpherson's return from leave, been placed on special duty in the Foreign Office to bring out the new edition of Macpherson's six volumes of Native States enactments.

COLONEL McGREGOR, 42nd Gurkha Rifles, Assam, is now posted as Colonel on the staff to Ferozepur instead of Multan. It has been decided that one of his Gurkha Regiments in Assam shall be moved to Abbottabad, and it is understood the men will receive certain compensation instead of special allowance now drawn by them. The question of strength and nature of the permanent garrison to remain in Assam will be further considered.

THERE were only seven fresh cases of plague reported in Calcutta on Sunday. The deaths recorded were 11, and there were 14 suspected cases and the same number of deaths, the total mortality sinking to 78, which is only three above the quinquennial average. In this connection it is also satisfactory to notice that during the week ending 8th of April the number of deaths in Calcutta fell from 707 in the previous week to 650.

IT is quite on the cards, says the *Pioneer*, that the British officer in India may have a good deal to do with coming developments in China and the Far East, and the increasing interest taken in the study of Chinese has a thoroughly utilitarian explanation. The latest handbook on the subject is "An Elementary Manual of Colloquial Chinese," with a vocabulary of 700 words, by Lieutenant W. H. F. Basevi of the 6th Burma Battalion. ("Pioneer Press" 1899.)

THE centenary of the Church Missionary Society was celebrated in Bombay, yesterday, in the following manner :—In the morning, Holy Communion and address by the Rev. C. W. Thorne in the Girgaum Church; in the forenoon, prayer and conference sermon by the Rev. C. Gilder; in the afternoon, prayer meeting conducted by Mr. G. H. Hodgson; and in the evening, missionary meeting in the Mission Church Hall, under the presidency of the Rev. W. A. Roberts. At the evening proceedings a large number of ladies and gentlemen were present and evinced considerable interest therein. The chairman, in addressing the meeting, said it was a thanksgiving meeting for the happy results that had followed the work of the Mission; and they hoped to be able to achieve happier results in the future. The Rev. R. S. Heyward, Principal, C. M. S. Divinity School at Poona, gave a resume of the work done by the Society since its commencement, being the first fifty years of its work in Western India. The Rev. W. C. Whiteside, Poona, and the Rev. D. L. Joshi, Bombay, also addressed the meeting on the successful results of the Society's work.

THE ceremony in connection with laying the foundation stone of the Rajah Venugopaul Hospital for Animals at Vepery, on Saturday, was very successful. Rajah Sir Savalay on behalf of the donor read a short address, which testified abundantly to the fact that the popular and sporting young Rajah has a large share of the milk of human kindness in his composition. After laying the foundation-stone his Excellency the Governor made a very sympathetic speech. He mentioned that the good example set by the Rajah Venugopaul had been followed by H. H. the Prince of Arcot, who had sent a generous donation of Rs. 500 to the funds of the S. P. C. A. His Excellency then suggested that a good way of benefiting the dumb draught animals of Madras would be to build shelters for the hard-worked hackney carriage horses and drivers during the heat and the rains. Rajah Sir Savalay Ramaswamy Moodelliar, ever ready to adopt and carry out a humane suggestion of this sort, informed the Governor before the proceedings terminated that he was prepared to build one such shelter.

IN his convocation address to the University of Allahabad, Sir Antony MacDonnell mentioned that for some time past he had been receiving representations which indicated a prevalent dissatisfaction with the existing system of education in the schools of the United Provinces. The chief complaints are that the schools, especially in the lower classes, are over-examined, with the inevitable result that the pupils are crammed and their memories over-strained at the expense of the harmonious development of their mental powers: while the early introduction of the terrors of the examination hall often keeps back boys whom on the test of class work the school-master would advance. The Lieutenant-Governor at the time promised an inquiry into the matter, which is unquestionably one of the first importance in the interests of education—though of course the complaints made have yet to be substantiated—and a Committee has now been appointed, which is empowered to call for papers from the Educational Department and to invite such witnesses as it may please to give evidence before it. The first meeting of the Committee will be held at Allahabad to-morrow, and it is hoped that it will complete its sittings within the month.

AT the request of President Loubet, the Minister of Justice has pardoned the 250 persons fined for seditious cries on the day of M. Loubet's election and on that of M. Faure's funeral.

THE Ministry of New South Wales in 1899 is adopting, in the interests of Australasian Federation, extraordinary measures to neutralise the effect of extraordinary measures taken by the New South Wales Legislature in 1897 to defeat the same object. In 1897 the colony increased the number of votes necessary for adhesion to the Federal constitution: now, in order to defeat the opposition to Federation in the Legislative Council, twelve new members of the Council have been created.

THE Paris *Gaulois*, referring to M. de Freycinet's statements regarding French armaments, says that a new rifle is at the present moment being tried in Germany, and that each regiment of the German Army has been supplied with a dozen of the new weapons. The barrel, the journal continues, is about 10cm. shorter than the Mauser; it is provided with two loaders, which render it possible to obtain the closest and most rapid fire, the maximum rate of discharge being from twenty-five to thirty shots per minute.

VERY stringent orders have been issued for the expulsion from German soil of French deserters, now said to be very numerous, who have taken refuge in the Reichsland and Baden. Many are said to be in the country who pretend to be deserters and are in reality spies, and rigorous instructions are issued in regard to the detection of these. The "France Militaire" remarks in relation to this matter that it is high time France took steps to expel the German deserters who escape into the eastern region, and of whom many are suspected of being merely spies.

THE Spanish Government gives a categorical denial to a report that the United States had asked for or required the intervention of the Cortes for the ratification of the treaty of peace. Moreover, the limit of time fixed for the ratification does not expire until June 12. General Polavieja, Minister for War, denies that General Rios is to return home. He will remain at Manila until the negotiations have been concluded for the release of the Spanish prisoners. Every means will be employed to this end, and the assistance of the Red Cross societies of all countries will be asked for.

THE German Emperor will at no distant date be the sole Commander-in-Chief of both the Army and Navy. The post of Admiral Commanding-in-Chief was created by His Majesty soon after his accession, but has not proved a success, and will shortly be abolished. The Baltic and North Sea stations will in future be commanded by admirals having the rank and authority of generals commanding army corps; that is to say, they will no longer be dependent on the Naval Office, but on the Emperor alone, to whom they will have also to report directly. All the administrative affairs will be dependent on the Imperial Naval Office.

M. DE FREYCINET, Minister for War, who replied, said that the fears of confidences between foreign attaches and French officers were unfounded. Few officers were in possession of important information, and those who were knew how to keep it to themselves. Mobilisation was open to every one who cared to study it. "We really must not suppose," continued the Minister, "that we are surrounded by traitors. M. Sembat talks of spies. It is not the known spies but those who are not suspected that are to be feared. The most effective espionage is carried on in houses, in cafes, wherever people talk freely." The Government opposed the amendment, and it was rejected without a division.

THE Vienna correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" sends an extraordinary story from St. Petersburg, according to which the day before the Toulon explosion the Russian Minister of War received a cipher telegram that the powder magazines at Toulon and St. Petersburg were to be blown up in twenty-four hours. General Kuropatkin, who was still in bed, at once took extraordinary precautions, but nothing was discovered. Early next morning, however, the Toulon magazine exploded. If this story be true, it would show either that the warning was not passed on to Russia's ally or that no notice was taken of it. It may be noted, however, that there have been persistent rumours that the explosion at Toulon was the result of a crime.

THE latest news from the Philippines is that the Americans are still carrying on a desultory warfare against the Filipinos on the outskirts of Manila and Iloilo. H. M. S. Narcissus, which arrived from Santo Tomas on March 18, where she had been sent in consequence of a report that several British subjects were in the hands of the Filipinos, brought news of the safety of the Britishers. Mr. Higgins, of the Railway Company, and Messrs. Smith, Bell and Co., came down to the coast in company with an officer of Aguinaldo's staff, and had an interview with the officers of the cruiser. They said they could not collect all the Britishers together and be ready to embark in less than four days. In that time there would be between ten and fifteen Britishers, including women and children, ready to embark. The Narcissus therefore proceeded on her voyage, and it was thought the Plover would be sent to take away the Britishers. Mr. Higgins declared his intention of remaining to take charge of the railway works. H.M.S. Powerful, which arrived at Manila on 9th March, made an average speed of twenty-one knots per hour on the entire trip.

IN the Court of Session, on Saturday, March 18, an action for divorce was brought by William Henry Hallowell Carew Moubray, formerly captain in the Royal Highlanders (Black Watch), against his wife, Maria Jeanie Beyesle or Moubray. The petitioner stated that he married the respondent on Oct. 15, 1888, in Paris. She was then seventeen years of age, her father being a banker in the French capital. In 1897 he and his wife went to London. The respondent took singing lessons with a Mr. Garcia, who had a son named Manual Garcia, the co-respondent. Down to November, 1898, petitioner had no idea of any intimacy between the respondent and young Mr. Garcia, but on Nov. 23 his wife expressed her intention of leaving him (the petitioner). She said she was going to a friend and that there was a house ready for her. When he questioned his wife, she said there was a man in the case. The respondent's brother told petitioner the same evening that Mrs. Moubray had gone to live with the co-respondent. Charles Beyesle, the respondent's brother, gave corroborative evidence, and said that when he informed the petitioner he was moved to tears by the news, which had taken him by surprise. A decree was passed by Lord Kincairney.

THE custodians of the Burns Memorial at Mauchline, Glasgow, have received some interesting relics with which the poet's name is associated. According to a writer in the "Standard," the donation consists of the portrait of a lady, a copy of the original by Sir Thomas Lawrence, and the extant portions of a tea service in old Chelsea Ware—three cups and saucers and a muffin dish. Burns certainly did not share Dr. Johnson's liking for tea, but, nevertheless, these very cups were often filled for his refreshment by the fair lady to whom they belonged, and whose charms are portrayed in the picture. She was Mrs. Walter Riddell, the sister-in-law of the poet's "patron" who owned the famous whistle; and at one time she was the respected friend of Burns himself. His biographers have related how at length a feud began which lasted till his death. At a dinner party Burns put away more wine than was good for him; most likely all the company did the same. Then there was an adjournment to the drawing-room, where the elated bard—"partly wi' love o'ercame sae sair, and partly he was drunk"—must needs fold Mrs. Riddell in a fervent embrace. This outrageous liberty was, of course, resented both by the lady and her husband, as well as by the Laird of Glenriddell; and poor Burns never again drank tea from these old Chelsea cups. The relics have been presented to the Mauchline Memorial Institute by Mrs. Riddell's grandson, Dr. A. DeNoe Walker.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DREYFUS REVELATIONS.

ESTERHAZY AND HIS PRICE.

LONDON, APRIL 11,

General Gallifet, in his examination by the Criminal Chamber of the Court of Cassation, deposed to a conversation he had with General Talbot, who expressed surprise that Dreyfus should be imprisoned while Esterhazy was free, as every military attaché in Paris knew that Esterhazy was ready to supply any information for a thousand francs.

THE SECRET DOCUMENTS.

APRIL 12.

In a further report of the Dreyfus proceedings, the "Figaro" says that General Gonse declined to reply to the question whether the secret documents were submitted to the Court Martial.

THE SAMOAN QUESTION.

The American and German Commissioners for Samoa have been appointed.

FRENCH LOAN FOR RAILWAYS IN CHINA.

A new Chinese gold loan of 112,500,000 francs bearing 5 per cent. interest, for the Peking-Hankow Railway has been issued by the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas and other French panks

DISASTROUS AFFRAY IN SAMOA.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN FORCE AMBUSCADED.

Despatches received, this morning, from Samoa State that a British and American force was ambuscaded by the Maatafans in Apia, on the 1st April, and was forced to retreat.

In the encounter with Maatafa's followers Lieutenant A. Freeman, of the British cruiser Tauranga, two American officers, and four sailors were killed decapitated.

The ambuscade occurred on a German plantation, the manager of which has since been arrested on a charge of inciting the rebels.

LAWLESSNESS IN THE CHURCH.

RESOLUTION OF THE COMMONS.

APRIL 11.

The House of Commons has adopted unanimously a motion, which was accepted by Mr. Balfour, deploring the spirit of lawlessness shown by certain members of the Church, and confidently hoping that Ministers of the Crown will not recommend a clergyman for preferment unless they are satisfied that he will obey the Bishops and the laws of the Prayer Book.

PLAGUE IN MECCA.

Two cases of plague have been discovered in Mecca.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Sir Monier Monier-Williams.

MILITARY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 12.

Captain Witham, 20th Hussars, officiates as Station Staff Officer, Sialkote, vice Stanwell, proceeding on eight months' leave Home.

Lieutenant Bright, 1st East Kents, is about to be appointed to the British Central African Protectorate.

Major Hegan, 5th Dragoon Guards, is understood to have been offered and accepted the command of the Cavalry Depot, which has been re-established at Canterbury, receiving the substantive rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

WEDDING IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 12.

There was a large gathering present, to-day, at St. Paul's Cathedral, the occasion being the marriage of Miss Maud McMinn, daughter of Mr. C. W. McMinn, manager of the Maharajah Hill Tipperah Estates, with Lieut. Charles Wilkinson, R. E., Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways. The service was performed by the Rev. A. G. Luckman, Senior Chaplain, and was fully choral. The best man was Major Sackbhil. The Lieutenant-Governor was present and signed the register.

THE CASE AGAINST THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

DISMISSED WITH COSTS.

SECUNDERABAD, APRIL 12.

Yusuf-ud-Din's case against the Secretary of State for India was, to-day, dismissed with costs, payable by plaintiff.

The Court held, in the course of an elaborate and lengthy judgment, that the suit was barred by limitation, and on this finding considered it unnecessary to go into any further issues.

THE OUDH COMMAND.

SIR MONTAGUE GERARD.

LUCKNOW, APRIL 12.

Major-General Jennings proceeded on leave of absence to-day, Major-General Sir Montague Gerard taking over command of the District. General Jennings goes to England.

MARRIAGE FESTIVITIES IN JUNAGADH.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGADH, APRIL 11.

Junagadh is *en fete* consequent on Shahzada Sherzamkhanji's marriage, which takes place on Friday. The Princes of Kathiawar have sent their representatives with valuable presents, and the town is filled with guests from various parts of the Presidency. The nuptial arrangements are quite in keeping with the traditions and the premier position of the State in Kathiawar, nearly thirty thousand guests being invited. No money or pains are spared for the comfort of the guests, and princely hospitality is extended to all. Separate guest camps have been erected, and gala dinners are held every evening in honour of the auspicious occasion.

The Royal Bridal party arrived from Radhanpur on the 7th instant. The Thakore Saheb of Gondal, with the Rani Sahib and their daughter, arrived to-day. He was received by Nawab Rasulkhanji with honours due to his high rank.

Vazier Bnaudinbhai, Dewan Bahadur Behecherdas, Rai Bahadur Purshotamrai Mansukhram Soorajram, and his son, Mr. Tansukhram, leave no stone unturned to make the occasion most successful, and look after the comforts of the thousands of guests. The principal buildings in the town are artistically decorated, and brillantly illuminated in the evening; while thousands of rupees worth of clothes, grain, and food are distributed among the poor every day. Not only his Highness the Nawab Saheb, but the whole population are striving their best to celebrate the marriage in a style befitting the high rank of the Shahzada, who is well educated and promises to be an enlightened and generous ruler, as his father, Nabob Rasulkanji, was.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

THE WATER COLOUR EXHIBITION.

CEREMONIAL AT FLORENCE.

DR. RICHTER'S ENGAGEMENTS.

M'ME. BERNHARDT'S "DALILA."

LONDON, MARCH 24.

THE Water Colour Institute opened on Monday—the private view was Saturday—with a show that on the whole is not very inspiring. Much that we meet with we seem to have seen before—and some of these we would not greatly care to see again. Occasionally one comes across a new idea, a subject from which all the interest has not been rubbed off by attrition, as in the case of the late Mr. Gullich's "An Art School," No. 427, the sight of which causes us additionally to regret the loss which the society has sustained, or again we meet a drawing of supreme technical excellence, a drawing with that distinction of quality in the work which is getting rarer and rarer in these days of over production, such a work as Mr. Gregory's "Pensive," No. 345, in the Central Gallery, and we pause before it, delighted; or again we come to a landscape, featureless enough in its details—a few trees, a haystack, farm buildings, an untidy English field—but the painter has invested it, has wrapped it round with the beauty of an English moon-rise, when in the warm, autumn evening the air is full of mist, and the warm vapour holds and intensifies the colour, so that the landscape is glorified in the tender light. Mr. Aumonier has done this subject, so treated, once or twice before on these walls, but rarely with the sensitive beauty which makes this particular drawing (No. 274) the gem of the exhibition. Pictures like these are delightful to meet with, and will be marked to-day in every catalogue; but in many other drawings there is a sad want of idea, a want of inspiration, a sense of repetition—one longs for the relief of a little vacant wall space, as sometimes in the aried Indian weather a grey day would be a grateful change. Instead of that relief we find a wall devoted to a collection of miniatures which attract their own public, and, indeed, invite a second visit to the gallery.

At the end of the first room we come to a decorative drawing by Mr. Sainton, an Idyll, he calls it, a graceful conception. A nymph, a nude figure, seated by the margin of the lake, sounds her pipe, and through the evening mist that covers the woods skirting the lake and broods over its still waters, the swans troop up lured by her melody. The drawing of the nymph, at least of the head and torso, is very delicate but the picture as a bit of decorative art is pallid and a little empty. Mr. Sainton, accustomed to his work in silver point, seems afraid of colour. On the other hand colour is both the attraction and the motive of Mr. Rheam's "Sleeping Beauty." He conducts the scheme he has chosen, blues and greens and pinks, bravely enough, but the arrangement of the figures is a little out of balance; all the interest lies at one side of the drawing, and the couch on which the princess reclines seems unnecessarily long. He has lavished his care and work on the purple coverlet, but the faces, especially that of the prince, are not so interesting as to attract in the first instance. The colour is strong without being vivid. Two drawings by Mr. Nisbet, Nos. 7 and 15, have that fine quality of tone which the modern Scotch school seeks for; but the latter seems strangely to emulate the effect of a pastel. His "November Evening," an impressive, solemn bit of wintry landscape, with its clear sky and frosty sunset, has a breadth and largeness of conception, which makes it a dangerous neighbour for the figure pieces on the same wall. These, Nos. 2 and 18, have a strange artificiality about them, as if the carefully costumed rustics of a past century lived in a world without air.

Another of the big galleries closed on Saturday that the Spring Exhibition might be got ready. The Burne-Jones collection is now dispersed, but it has left the treasury of the New Gallery well filled, and part of that money, it is said, will be devoted to the purchase of a picture by the painter so that he may be represented amongst the British school in the Tate Gallery. The committee are, of course, limited in their choice to pictures that are actually for sale. But it would be better to wait till the course of events brings a good example into the auction room than to acquire a work which would not fairly represent the painter. We have lately done excellently well with Millais, though we had to wait some time for this result. We don't want an incomplete Burne-Jones, or a canvas that did not represent his best period. The influence of his personality is strong for the moment, and will inevitably suffer some little eclipse. We would like to find hereafter in the National collection as characteristic a work by him, as the Yeoman of the Guard, or The Order of Release is characteristic of Millais.

The first five days of last week were most dispiriting for painters who had counted on the light which, even in our English climate, generally attends the middle of March! We get bitter east winds as a rule, but "cold hard light" is almost always to be reckoned on. The fog came at the most awkward time, and many big canvases, in a fair way for completion, will have, at the last moment, to be laid aside. Mr. Dicksee, who rarely fails the Academy, has been obliged to put down his big picture. Mr. Waterhouse will be unrepresented, or represented only by his diploma picture. Mr. Marcus Stone will have only small things, and there is a regret that Mr. Abbey's Queen Katharine, looked forward to as one of the attractions of the coming Academy, will not be seen till next year. In the case of the first three painters the decision to put down the big canvases they were getting ready, was taken some weeks ago. Mr. Dicksee is fastidious in his work, and does not care to let it leave the studio till he is content with the state of finish to which his labour has brought it. Mr. Waterhouse's picture, which, two months ago or more, was well on the way to completion, failed to satisfy the painter; he recommenced the subject on a new canvas, but soon saw that it could not be finished in time.

An interesting ceremonial took place some days ago in the Palazzo Corsini, Florence, when Lady Paget publicly presented an address of thanks to Prince Tommaso Corsini, head of the "Association for the Preservation of Ancient Florence." The address, which bore considerably over 10,000 signatures, was presented in the name of the most learned and illustrious men and women of all countries. Lady Paget assured Prince Corsini of the universal interest in, and sympathy for, Florence, which she spoke of as the "most charming and beautiful city in the world." Among the signatures to the address are those of the Princesses Louise and Beatrice, the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of London, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Balfour, M. Poincare, the Duc de Broglie, MM. Freycinet, Coppee, Pierre Loti, Hanotaux, and many members of the French Academy, nearly all the English Royal Academicians, the late Sir Douglas Galton, Siegfried Wagner, Madame Cosima Wagner, Joachim, Sarah Bernhardt, Mr. Forbes Robertson, Mr. Rudyard Kipling, Mr. Swinburne, and countless other well-known and celebrated people.

The final fall of the curtain at the Theatre Sarah Bernhardt is at present marked by an amusing incident almost nightly. The fifth and last act of "Dalila" closes with the words "I will now take my daughter to Germany," uttered by Maratha's father, as he stands beside his child's coffin. To a considerable number of the audience this does not seem at all a satisfactory ending, or, indeed, an ending at all, and they remain in their seats awaiting the return of Mme. Bernhardt in order that matters shall be properly wound up. The other evening it was necessary to announce from the footlights that the piece was really finished. "Never!" ejaculated one of the spectators incredulously; never! Sarah Bernhardt has not come back! She has got to be killed!" He was apparently incapable of absorbing the idea of a play containing Mme. Bernhardt and yet not taking full advantage of her wonderful dying powers.

An impression prevails to the effect that last year was a bad year for the Paris theatres as a consequence of political agitations having reference to the Dreyfus case. As a matter of fact the contrary was the case, for the season was the best that Parisian managers have had since their great harvest time, the Exhibition year, 1889. Statistics are now published of the takings of the different houses, and it is important to bear in mind that these are absolutely to be relied upon, as a check is taken upon all receipts by public officials in view of the tax of 10 per cent. for the benefit of the poor. The Opera House, as usual, heads the list with close upon £120,000. Next, in the ordinary way, would come the Theatre Francais, but the immense success of "Cyrano de Bergerac" at the Porte St. Martin places that house for once above the house of Moliere with about £88,000, as against about £79,000 for the latter. Afterwards, in their order of popularity, come the Folies Bergere (a music-hall), the Opera Comique, the Vaudeville, and the Varietes. None of the others took as much as a million francs, or £40,000. The least popular of all was the theatre of the Galerie Vivienne, where the year's takings were little over £600.

Royal composers are not so rare as they once were, although it is not often that they attempt the task of composing an orchestral symphony. A symphony in B minor from the pen of Prince Henry XXIV. of Reuss has, however, just been produced at Cologne, where Herr Wullner, the conductor, after superintending the rehearsals, politely handed over the baton to the Princely composer himself. The symphony was, it is said, sympathetically received, though not with any very great enthusiasm.

Despite all sorts of contradictory reports in the Viennese papers, Dr. Richter has not afforded his friends in this country the slightest hint of any alteration in his arrangements to leave Vienna for good after the present month. The directors of the Halle Concerts, we believe, fully expect him to fulfil his promise to conduct the performances at Manchester and elsewhere next winter, and he has also posted Mr. Vert such minute details concerning his summer and autumn concerts in London, that Mr. Vert himself will sail for New York in order to make certain arrangements there for next season, including a special American tour in October and November next for the popular concert contralto, Miss Clara Butt. Dr. Richter will conduct no fewer than six summer concerts at St. James's Hall, namely, on May 15, 29 (when M. Risler will be the pianist), June 5, 12, 19, and 26; while when he returns to England in the autumn he will again bring with him Herr von Dohnanyi, who will in October, at the second Richter concert, perform for the first time in England his own pianoforte concerto. Dohnanyi will also give three London recitals, and undertake a long tour in the provinces extending from October to December.

Dr. Richter's real or supposed vacillation in regard to Vienna is no doubt greatly due to the strong influences which have been brought to bear upon him. The personal request of the Emperor Francis Josef, and a rise in salary of 50 per cent., must sorely tempt him to remain in the Austrian capital, where he has spent nearly a quarter of a century of his life, and which, also, he had so little thought of leaving that only a few months ago he purchased the freehold of his dwelling-house. Personal considerations, seem, in fact, to have entered into the present question, although it is only fair to say that Herr Mahler, whom Richter appears to suspect of opposing him, has so far shown himself free from prejudice as personally to propose to the Emperor Richter's increase of salary. Meanwhile, the great conductor certainly goes at the end of the month to Spain, and in May he comes to London, Proceeding thence to Bayreuth, where, besides directing the rehearsals and performances of "Die Meistersinger," he will, after all, conduct at any rate the first cycle of "Der Ring des Nibelungen."

We shall probably this year, have at Covent Garden a revival of "L'Africaine." Meyerbeer's opera, so popular in the heyday of Madame Pauline Lucca, has recently been given in New York with M. Jean de Reszke as Vasco di Gama, his brother Edouard as Dom Pedro, M. Maurel as Nelusko, M. Plancon as the Inquisitor, M. Dufriche as Alvaro, Madame Nordica as Selika, and Madame Engle as Inez. A cast of this strength here would quite revive the glories of "L'Africaine," which has not been heard in London for many years.

In matters of detail Covent Garden could profitably borrow many hints from Mr. Grau's enterprise in New York. The bitter complaints, for example, that the three lifts at the Metropolitan Opera House do not mount higher than the balcony tier, so that an old lady climbing upstairs to the gallery recently, fell down dead of heart disease, read strangely to British eyes. A lift to the first tier at Covent Garden would not cost more than a few hundred pounds. It would be an immense convenience to ladies and elderly subscribers, and it might perhaps have tempted to the opera her Majesty herself, who has frequently been to the Albert Hall. One night a week in New York is also set apart for the opera at cheap prices, ten shillings (2 dols. 50 cents) being the highest charge; while there are also Sunday night concerts, in which the opera-singers take part, the highest charge being six shillings. All operatic libretti are a shilling a copy, while here the cry of the box-attendants is, "They cost us eighteen pence, sir," and as the auditorium is well lit, in place of the dismal semi-darkness of Covent Garden, the American audience can really read the books of words. In London ladies have to sit in the stalls, or in a draughty refreshment saloon, provided with a drinking-bar; but in New York there are well-appointed ladies' drawing-rooms, besides, of course, smoking-rooms for the men. The night's programme, too, in New York, is a pamphlet of twelve quarto pages, the very advertisements in which must yield a handsome profit; and besides the operatic casts and paragraphic notes, it contains plans showing the exits from all parts of the house, and box and stall plans, with the names of the subscribers.

Senor Sarasate proposes to spend a considerable portion of the present year in this country. Mr. Vert has arranged two summer recitals for him at St. James's Hall on May 27 and June 3; while the great violinist will also be here during the last three months of the year, playing at the Crystal Palace, at two St. James's Hall recitals, and at twenty-two concerts in various parts of the provinces.

The season of the "Monday Pops" will close on Monday, and it is, we believe, doubtful whether the series will be resumed. It is not that the Popular Concerts have at all gone out of fashion, for the Saturday afternoon performances are almost always crowded. But the ladies, who are the chief supporters of the Saturday "Pops" prefer afternoon to evening concerts, partly, perhaps, because the theatre seems a more suitable entertainment for the evening, partly, as Mr. Arthur Chappell believes, because at the afternoon performances ladies have not the expense and trouble of evening dress and cabs. So evening chamber concerts are gradually going out, and even last Monday, when the Joachim quartet made their first appearance this season at an evening "Pop," the audience was comparatively a sparse one.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	3	2	5
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri ...	4	7	31
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada...	30	7	24
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Malabarhill ...	16	8	21
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	39	11	50
F Parel, Sewri and Sion ...	6	4	13
G Mahim and Worli ...	4	4	20
Water Division ...	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals ...	0	34	41
Total ...	102	77	206
Total plague deaths to date ...	43,250	38,348	
Same date last year ...	128	73	174

BANDORA.

There was one case and one death from plague reported within the limits of the Bandora Municipality, on Wednesday.

BY the Emperor's orders, Rear-Admiral Tirpitz went to Kiel to be present at the enrolment, on March 20, of Prince Henry's eldest son, Prince Waldemar, as lieutenant in the 1st Foot Guards and as naval lieutenant "a la suite" of the German Navy.

CENTENARY OF THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

YESTERDAY, the Church Missionary Society celebrated its centenary, an event of considerable importance in the history of Christian Missions and of the Church of England. It is a body which, though starting with the smallest beginnings, has yet become the largest Protestant missionary body in the world; and its catholicity of aim is fitly symbolised by the fact that it was the first Church of England Society to set itself to the task of carrying the Gospel to all climes and countries. The centenary was celebrated in Bombay, yesterday, in the following manner:—8 a.m. Holy communion and address by the Rev. C. W. Thorne in the Girgaum Church. 11 a.m. Morning prayer and conference sermon by the Rev. C. Gilder. 4 p.m. Prayer meeting conducted by Mr. G. H. Hodgson. 6 p.m. Missionary meeting in the Mission Church Hall under the presidency of the Rev. W. A. Roberts.

In Calcutta the Society celebrated its anniversary by anticipation last month before the exodus to the hills had commenced. At the public meeting held in the Town Hall of Calcutta, High Church, Low Church, Broad Church, and Non-conformists sat side by side with the greatest harmony; and the two principal speakers were the Metropolitan of India and the Rt. Rev. H. Whitehead, the Bishop-desigate of Madras. In England the occasion is being celebrated by a week of services, in which the whole subject of Protestant missions is to be treated. In London seventeen public meetings have been arranged for in most of the largest halls, and as regards the provinces, arrangements are being made to celebrate the centenary in over a thousand provincial towns. The response made by the bishops and clergy to help the society has been very gratifyng. The Archbishop of Canterbury has consented to preach the centenary sermon at St. Paul's Cathedral and also to preside at one of the Exeter Hall meetings. Several meetings will be held in the Albert Hall; and a large meeting has been arranged for in Exeter Hall. For some three years past, preparations have been carried on for a fitting celebration of the centenary of the Society, which now has its agents in all parts of the world. The Home Committee inaugurated in 1896 a "three years' enterprise" by issuing an appeal to all supporters of the Society for increased interest in the cause of foreign missions, giving three watchwords—"humiliation," "thanksgiving," and "advance." Soon afterwards the Society relieved their editorial secretary of his ordinary duties and allowed him a free hand in preparing a history of the Society since its commencement in 1799. The result has been the publication of three large volumes containing a detailed history with valuable information of the several crises and many controversies in the Church of England during the period; also of the social and political state of the many countries with which the Society has connection. This large work has been condensed into a small volume, entitled "One hundred years; being the short history of the Church Missionary Society." Like most movements, the C. M. S. had a small beginning. On the 12th April, 1779, the Eclectic Society was founded; and on that day, in a first floor room of a well-known hostelry in Aldersgate Street, sixteen clergymen and nine laymen met to found what has since become the largest missionary organisation in the world. No name was given to the new Society when it was started. About six weeks later the name was settled—"The Society for Missions to Africa and the East." Only by degrees did the word "Church" become adopted. The full title of "the Church Missionary Society for Africa and the East' was formally adopted thirteen years later. In the early decades of the C. M. S. Germany supplied the greater number of missionaries, and as the required candidates were forthcoming, new spheres of work were opened. Within thirty years the C. M. S. vigorously carried on work in West Africa, India, Ceylon, Constantinople, North-West America, Egypt, &c. In India, the Society opened stations in Agra, Benares, Calcutta, Madras, Travancore, Tinnevelly, and Bombay. By the time the Jubilee of the Society was reached, 350 missionaries had been sent out. The Society came to be recognised as a powerful influence in the Church at home, and among the Jubilee thank-offerings the sum of £100 was given by Her Majesty the Queen and Prince Albert. Her Majesty has sent a similar donation this year as a centenary offering. At the present time the Society's missions are at work in every part of the globe, and its missionaries comprise clergymen, medical missionaries, school masters, evangelists, and ladies. The Society has 1,096 European missionaries, of whom 397 are clergymen. The total number of Christian adherents is 240,876. The income of the Society last year amounted to £351,787, exclusive of funds raised locally by missionaries or movers sent out from home by friends for special objects.

At last evening's proceedings at the Church Mission Hall, Girgaum, the Rev. W. A. Roberts presided; and a large number of ladies and gentlemen filled the entire hall. The platfrom was decorated with plants which made a pretty show. The proceedings commenced with the singing of a hymn, "All hail the power of Jesus' Name." Colonel Freeman read a portion of the Scriptures, and the Rev. C. W. Thorne, Nassik, offered prayer, after which the chairman, in addressing the meeting, said it was a thanksgiving meeting for the happy results that had followed the work of the Mission and for the thousands upon thousands who had been gathered to the heavenly garner. "Advance" was another watch-word of the centenary; and they hoped to be able to achieve still happier results in future. The Rev. R. S. Heyward, Principal, C. M. S. Divinity School at Poona, gave a "resume" of the work done by the Society since its commencement in Western India—the first fifty years of its work, in which a fitting recognition was made of the kindly labours in Bombay of the Rev. C. Mitchell, who was for many years a prominent citizen. The Rev. W. C. Whiteside, Poona, and the Rev. D. L. Joshi, Bombay, also addressed the meeting on the successful results of the Society's work. Other hymns were sung; and the proceedings concluded with the Benediction pronounced by the chairman.

Sermons in connection with the centenary will be preached on Sunday in the Cathedral, and in churches at Malabar Hill, Bandora, Byculla, Colaba, Girgaum, Esplanade, Parel, and Matheran.

THE VACANCY IN THE CORPORATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to my candidature for a seat on the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, in the room of the late Mr. G. W. Roughton, I am happy to have to announce that Mr. Rustomji Byramji Jeejibhoy, the gentleman who was contesting the seat with me, has, at my request, and as a personal favour to me, withdrawn from the contest. I know that Mr. Rustomji with the well-known influence of his family would most decidedly have commanded at the election a preponderance of votes, and his withdrawal in my favour is, therefore, the more appreciated by my friends and myself. I am sure Mr. Rustomji has acceded to my request only as a personal compliment to me and in graceful recognition of the services rendered by me as a Plague Volunteer at Mazagon, the ward in which Mr. Rustomji resides. I beg that by publishing this letter you will be good enough to allow me the opportunity of publicly thanking Mr. Rustomji for his courtesy and kindness to me in this matter.—Yours, &c.,

GEORGE LUND.

MILITARY NEWS.

1-4th Gurkhas,—Lieutenant Battye, 37th Dogras to be Wing Officer.

1st Bengal Lancers,—Lieutenant Innes Lillingston, 18th Bengal Infantry, to be officiating Squdron Officer.

3th Bengal Cavalry—Lieutenant P Craigie, 6th Bengal Infantry, to be officiating Squadron Officer.

1-2nd Gurkhas.—Captain Bradley from the 2nd Battalion to be Wing Commander *pro tem.*

YACHT CLUB RACES.

SATURDAY'S PROGRAMME.

Yachts Handicap race—Start at 4 p.m. Course No. 5, which may however be reversed. If reversed, 'W' flag of the Commercial Code will be hoisted below the preparatory flag 'E' at 3-15.

Tomtit class race—Start at 4-15 p.m. Course No. 13 (3 times round).

Entries for both the above races will close at noon on Friday.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

DR. N. N. KATRAK presided at the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation, held yesterday afternoon, when there were also present: Messrs. Hartley Kennedy, T. W. Cuffe, the Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazaulbhoy Visram, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. Mulji B. Barbhaya, Mr. K. N. Kabraji, and Mr. C. N. Wadia. Mr. W. L. Harvey, Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. M. M. Wadia, Municipal Secretary, were also present.

GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTION TO PLAGUE EXPENDITURE.

The Committee resolved to forward to the Corporation for information the following memorandum from Government, dated 30th March, ultimo: "The undersigned presents compliments to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and is directed to inform him that the Accountant-General has been instructed to pay the Bombay Municipality, subject to further orders of Government, a sum of Rs. (4,50,000-0-0) four lakhs and a-half for expenditure in connection with plague, and to request that the money may be drawn this day."

PROFESSOR LUSTIG'S CURATIVE SERUM.

The Committee considered the following letter from the Commissioner, dated the 7th instant:—"I have the honour to forward herewith copies of correspondence in regard to the continuance of the preparation of Professor Lustig's serum by Dr. Galliotte, and to state that in my opinion the results obtained are not such as to justify the considerable expenditure now incurred, and I propose to discontinue its preparation unless the Standing Committee and the Corporation wish the experiment to be still carried on. If those bodies decide to continue its preparation, I think it should be issued freely to private practitioners for use in cases in which the District Officers may consider segregation at home possible at a charge sufficient to relieve the Municipality of any considerable expenditure on it."

Dr. Ismail remarked that the Commissioner deserved their thanks for bringing the matter to their notice. He had himself formed high hopes about the serum, and he thought that if private practitioners were supplied with the serum free of charge, the Committee would be in a better position to form an opinion as to the efficacy of the serum. At present patients in moribund condition were being treated with the serum at the Arthur Road Hospital, and consequently it was difficult to estimate its efficacy properly. By supplying private practitioners with the serum they would be able to treat patients at the very commencement of the attack and definite results would then be obtained. He, therefore, suggested that the time for preparing the serum be extended to six weeks.

Dr. Viegas wanted to know the results of the experiments made by the Indian Plague Commission with the serum.

The Commissioner replied that the results on the whole were not satisfactory.

On the motion of the Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra, seconded by Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, the consideration of the matter was postponed till six weeks.

After transacting some other business, the Committee adjourned.

ARTILLERY SPORTS AT MHOW.

MHOW, APRIL 12.

THE annual sports of the 22nd Field Battery Royal Artillery were held at Mhow, on the 5th April, on One Tree Hill. A committee composed of Captain Gordon, and Lieutenants Barlow, Stallard, and Kemble, and sub-committee, with the popular Sergeant-Major Christie, the Evergreen Quarter-master Sergeant Jerry Copeland and Sergeants Duthie Asher and Barker, as members, gave an excellent programme of different events, which passed off with great success. The difficult and onerous duty of judges devolved on Colonel Bannister, Captain Elkington and Lieutenant Crawshawe; while the starters were Messrs. Stallard and Kemble. Everyone admired the excellent course, which was owing to no small trouble taken by the clerk of the course (Quarter-master Sergeant Copeland), who left nothing to be asked for. The excellent Band of the 4th Bombay Rifles, under Mr. Taylor discoursed a splendid selection of music. The day was unfortunately very dusty, which spoiled the events a good deal. For the convenience of visitors, the officers had a tent for their members, while the sergeants had a splendid marquee for the "Olla padrida." The General Officer Commanding the station, General Nicholson, C. B., was present during the evening. The events were:—

100 yards Flat Race.—1 Br. Chell, Rs. 7; 2 Gr. Robson, Rs. 5; and 3 Br. Wilson, Rs. 3. Time—10 2-5.

Three-Legged Race.—Gr. Raynsford and Gr. Glendenning—(1) Rs. 10; Gr. Carson and Gr. Richards—(2) Rs. 5.

Tent-pegging (Single). Prizes given by Major Sparkes, R.A.M.C.—1 Sergeant-Major Christie, Rs. 15; 2 Corporal Dixon, Rs. 10; and 3 Driver Powell, Rs. 5. The win of the popular Sergeant-Major was received with great cheering, as he took all his pegs in a masterly style.

Wheel Race.—1 Gr. Smith, Rs. 7; and 2 Gr. Carson, Rs. 5.

Jumping Competition.—For this event teams from the 20th Hussars, the "C" Battery R. H. A., and the 22nd F.B., R.A. had entered. It was won in capital style by the 20th Hussars, gaining all three prizes, 1st 3rd Team, 20th Hussars, Rs. 30; 2nd 1st Team, 5th Hussars, Rs. 15; 3rd 4th Team, 20th Hussars, Rs. 10, The teams deservedly got great cheering when coming up to receive the prizes, which were splendidly won.

Mop vs. Mop.—This event caused roars of laughter, Mr. Jerry having kindly provided red and green paints for the purposes, warranted not to wash. 1 Grs. Smith and Worms, Rs. 7; 2 Grs Mawman and Gruson Rs. 5.

Bran Pie Race.—1 Gr. Debauh Rs. 10; 2 Dr. Howarth Rs. 5.

The Balaclave Melee.—1 Left ½ Battery Rs. 24.

Half mile Race.—1 Gr. Raynsford Rs. 10, 2 Br Wilson Rs. 5. Time 1-40.

Sack Race,—1 Gr. Robson Rs 7. 2 L-Cpl. Nash (Royal Irish) Rs. 5 3 Pte Taylor (Royal Irish) Rs. 3.

Haste to the Wedding.—A very amusing affair, which caused roars of laughter, and was won by the Sergt.-Major, dressed in a Blue Pinafore with Empire Busk, with Sergt Duthie second.

Driving Competition.—1, First Section, Rs. 60.

Band Race.—1 Shaikwali Rs. 4; 2 Itnah Apnah Rs. 3.

Children's Race; 1 Charley Campbell Rs. 2; Grace Lewis Rs. 1.

Ladies' Surprise Race: What they find under Baskets.—1 Miss F. Miller a doll; 2 Miss Jones A bottle, O. V. G.

Night Alarm.—This was the best event in the programme and wound up the evening's sports. Won in capital style by A Sub-Division in 6 min. 31 secs., D Sub-Div. second, 7 min. 45 seconds. The way the Battery turned out was in excellent order. The riding was specially fine and faultless.

After the sports were over, the prizes were distributed by Miss Gordon, Captain Gordon being the present Officer Commanding the Battery. Three cheers were given for Captain Gordon and the officers, and three more for the Sergt.-Major and Quarter-Master Sergt., for the excellence of their arrangements.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK A MAIL TRAIN.

THE CULPRIT AT LARGE.

AN attempt, happily futile, was made on April 4th to wreck the night mail train from Colombo. Enquiries from the Traffic Superintendent show that between the passing of the last down train and the up mail, at a point between the 20-3-4 and 21st mileposts, about a mile-and-a-half on the Colombo side of Veyangoda, a sleeper was placed across the line, with the result that the mail train ran into it. The cow-catcher struck the sleeper, but did not quite clear it. Russia was about to pass a law making the system compulsory. Well, there must be a good deal to be said for a system which was adopted by two such great nations as the United States and Great Britain. With regard to Russia it was not correct to say that there was likely to be a law passed making it compulsory in Russia, for she was only going in for the same permissive legislation that we had passed two years ago. It had been said that other countries had found no difficulty in passing from the old to the new system, but the circumstances of this country were somewhat different to Continental countries, and it was easier for small tradesmen in foreign countries to get into the metric system. His own view and that of his colleagues was that chaos and confusion would be created by the compulsory adoption of the metric system in this country, and it would be practically impossible to carry out a compulsory law on the subject.—(No. no.) Well they had not only passed a law two years ago to make the metric system legal, but they had also added standards for the metric system, and only 17 of the whole of the local authorities in the country had come to verify their standards. It would be much better, if the Chambers of Commerce desired this system to be compulsory, that they should endeavour to popularise the system by putting it in practice. Certainly it would be an immens advantage to our export trade and now that our merchants and manufacturers were alive to the disadvantages of the non-adoption of the new system they should do something in the way of adopting it. They were about to start an Intelligence Department at the Board of Trade, and anything they could do to make known the merits of the system would be done. He had been in communication with other Government departments with the view of having it adopted compulsorily, and it was now under consideration.

THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF INDIAN INDUSTRIES.

HOW THE GOVERNMENT RENDERS AID.

"F. H. S." writes to the "Pall Mall Gazette" on a subject which will appeal to iron-founders in this country. They have been treated unfairly for long years but it was imagined their grievances were almost wholly removed by the Government resolution of a year ago. The correspondent says:—

Sir,—It is generally admitted that our duty to India is to promote native industries by every means in our power. We thus divert a portion of the teeming population from the overtasked soil, and lessen the drain of that Empire's resources involved by huge payments for stores ordered in England, which might just as well be produced locally. The Cawapore Harness Factory, which owes its being to Colonel Stewart of Ardvorlich, and its vigorous offshoot, the Army Boot Factory, are standing instances of a recognition of this wholesome principle. Nor does the imposition of countervailing duties, on bounty-fed sugar imported into India rest on any other basis. Bearing these facts and countless utterances of Anglo-Indian statesmen in mind, I was not a little surprised to read, in the report of the proceedings of the last general meeting of shareholders in the Bengal Iron and Steel Company (Limited) a statement tending to show that the Indian Government had done its utmost to discourage an industry of at least equal importance. The chairman, Mr. W. Duff-Bruce, C E told his hearers that the company had secured a contract for the annual supply of 10,000 tons of pig-iron and castings required by the State railways on terms of payment which weigh heavily on a struggling industry. The company offered to supply the iron at the average of English prices; but though the quality of its products was fully up to the house standard, the local officials insisted on a reduction which I believe, amounts to 5 per cent under the cost of similar goods ordered in England. As the state is, practically, the only customer for the company's products, this hard condition was, perforce, accepted; but its injustice is as patent as the inconsistency which it reveals. The same Government which protects native-grown sugar from unfair competition penalizes native-grown iron to an extent which robs the British investor of the larger portion of his profits! This "blowing hot and cold" will appear the less intelligible when the economic conditions prevalent in India are taken into account. Barakhar the scene of the company's operations is a hilly tract rich in iron ores. Excellent coal is found in the neighbouring fields at Raniganj. The natives of India are very expert blacksmi hs and are so docile that they readily fall in with the discipline and routine in force at great manufactories. The existence of these favourable conditions has long been recognized by the East Indian Railway, which turns out vast quantities of castings with native labour, and, I believe, constructs locomotives at its Jamalpur works. At the same times, all the other lines, including the various State system are content to import the bulk of their iron and steel from England. The direct pecuniary loss resulting to India is enormous and still greater is that arising from the neglect of her natural resources and from the growth of a half-fed proletariat, which already amounts to a serious political danger. Mr. Duff-Bruce told his shareholders on the 16th current that he had tried to impres the leading Indian officials with a sense of the advantages which would flow from the establishment at the great railway centres of foundries such as that which is working so successfully at Jamalpur. As might have been expected he met with scant encouragement from men who not content with allowing a movement of vital importance to pine in the cold shade of official neglect, have actually handicapped it in a struggle to hold its own. I should be curious to see the defence which the India Office would adopt of its attitude towards the Bengal Iron

NEW CLUB FOR BARODA.

THE INAUGURAL CEREMONY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, APRIL 11.

At Baroda, on Monday evening, H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar performed the ceremony of opening the new building for a club which has been in existence here for the last eighteen years. The institution is a social club, and the members play lawn tennis, cards, and other games. The door of the new building was opened with a silver key by his Highness, whose Band was in attendance.

The following address was presented to his Highness:—"May it please your Highness,—It is within the recollection of your Highness that the foundation-stone of this building was laid by you on 8th December, 1895. It was explained on that occasion how the project of having a suitable building for the club was initiated, on 24th October 1891, and how it took a tangible shape when your Highness with your usual high-minded generosity promised to support it by giving a free site and a donation equal to the sum that might be collected for the purpose. With the support which your Highness was thus pleased to give, the majority of the members of the old club, and some Sirdars, Darakdars, and other gentlemen contributed 25 per cent. of their monthly income, and with a sum of Rs. 5,724-15-9 Babashai collected and Rs. 15,153-7-0 Babashai and British subscribed, the corner-stone of this edifice, which was then with your Highness's kind permission styled as "Sayaji Vihar" was laid by your Highness' hands. It was then expected that the building would be complete and ready for use within the course of a year or two, but this expectation was unfortunately not realised. The building had to make a tardy and slow progress, and its occupation to be put off on account of the difficulties we had to contend with in making collections and getting new subscribers, and the appearance of a new dreadful enemy, i.e., plague, in our midst. We, therefore, owe your Highness ample apology for the delay that has thus taken place in opening the building. The long-wished-for building for the club, which is practically nothing but a continuation of the old Club is now complete, and it is a matter of heart felt gratitude and deep gratification to us that your Highness has kindly consented to open it. In soliciting your Highness to declare the building open, we beg to lay before your a short statement of its history during the course of the last three years.

According to the plan of the building which was then prepared and which was then approved of by your Highness, the building was given by contract soon after the foundation-stone was laid for erection to a contractor, by name Dayaram Harikisan, the contract term for completion being one year. Mr. Balkrishna Aya, who had served for some years in the P. W. D. of this State, having kindly promised to supervise the work, he was entrusted with that business, and the work of the building was brought to a termination within fifteen months after its commencement. On the completion of the building, it was deemed essential to have out-houses and tennis court; and, with the sanction of the subscribers, which was obtained on 1st Sept. 1897, this additional work was given to the same contractor and finished within six months. Then within the compound of the club there stand the main building, out-houses, and one pukka-chunam tennis court. A sum of Rs. 24,651 has been spent on the main building, Rs.1,500 on out-houses, and Rs. 500 on the tennis court, the collective sum spent being Rs. 26,651 Babashai. Some furniture has been bought for the building for which payment has yet to be made. The total sum subscribed has not been realised. The number of subscribers who is ninety-two; the sum realised from the subscribers is Rs. 8,452-3-3 Babashai and Rs. 4,581-4-0 British. The balance left on our hands at present is Rs. 744-13-0 Babashai and British.

The main edifice has the advantage of a good situation, as it is far away from the heart of the city, facing a wide public road. The building is in the Gothic style, with a tower and one storey, its superficial area being 3,600 sq. ft. The main part of the building on the ground floor consists of a central hall 35' by 20' with an adjoining billiard room on the east and a reading room on the west with a verandah on the north and south. The storey consists of a similar central hall with two spacious side rooms, which are specially intended for temporarily accommodating moffussil members. There are three rooms attached to the out-houses which are intended to be used for servants' quarters and cooking rooms. The main building is provided with all the conveniences necessary for the club. Our thanks are due to Mr. Balkrishna Aya for the gratuitous services he has rendered from the preparation of the plan to the completion of the building. We beg humbly to observe that this building will remain as a lasting monument of the kind and sympathetic interest which your Highness has evinced in such institutions.

We again humbly thank your Highness for the munificent support which you have graciously extended to this institution. We have yet to furnish our billiard-room and to make a railing for the club compound, for which we have no sufficient funds on our hands. To this and other similar wants we shall have to attend when we are housed in the building. We now humbly request your Highness to declare this building open."

The Gaekwar then addressed the meeting thus:—

Dewan Sahab and Gentlemen,—It was at your request that I laid the foundation of this building in the year 1895. It is again at your request that I am here to-day to open your club. I congratulate you on the final completion of the building and on the inauguration of a laudable social undertaking, which, I sincerely hope, will bear all the wholesome fruits which such an institution is meant to produce. Some years have elapsed since the building was commenced. These years have not been uneventful, and one of their results must affect all of you here—the disappearance of some familiar faces we must all miss,—old friends who had a part in the undertaking, but have been lost to it by retirement or death. Let us hope that the proverb "Rome was not built in a day," will apply here in its best sense, and that if its completion has been a little tardy, its career will be fortunate and lasting. You will not perhaps think it out of place if I remind you of those objects which an institution like this is intended to serve. The natural impulse of mankind is to seek the society of their fellows, and a club is the expression of that impulse. That is man's most essential happiness, and once conscious of it, he is always trying to find the best means of satisfying his instinct. In olden times it chiefly found an outlet in family and village life. Formal institutions to bring together those who are connected, not merely by the accident of birth or residence, but similar culture, tastes, objects or pursuits, come with a more complex civilization, and the more our life and interests are multiplied and differentiated, the more numerous and various in kind do clubs become. Nowadays even women want their clubs. In the present age the new woman has appeared and wants, not only to rival man, but, if possible, force on a reversal of the present mutual relations. So in Europe women have their own exclusive clubs; and even our ladies are fast copying their sisters of the West. It is to be hoped that our society in swallowing this change will not suffer from a severe and fatal indigestion. Though in the olden times clubs did not exist under the present name or in a formal manner, the thing itself has been always with us. Men once congregated under canvas roofs, under banyan trees, under the open roof of heaven; and often even in cellars and the secret places of earth. Now, with peace and material prosperity they meet in splendid and ornamental buildings furnished with all the comforts and appliances of a luxurious and finished civilisation. The club, as we now have it, is indeed an institution on the Western model. In our country we had our addas, akhadas, and castes, and most of the roots of influential men in Europe had its castes in the shape of guilds. But there the institution liquified and disappeared. With us, on the other hand, caste has solidified—perhaps beyond what was compatible with the laws of nature and needs of humanity. But now social bonds are, each one of them, threatening to break, the restraints of caste are loosened, and the position of the influential men is being undermined. Therefore, all the more need of clubs like these, so that we may replace, where we cannot save, those elements of the old society which met an imperative want. The objects of such institutions remain indeed the same, however the form, manner and place may vary. Those objects are as various as the activities of society. Literary, sporting, medical, religious, and political clubs are only a few of the infinite varieties. We know what potent dynamic forces the last two have been in the history of human society. We know also what sinister forms one of them has taken when repressed by superior authority, or struggling against the sympathies of the major part of the community. The effects of purely social clubs such as this we are now opening, are not indeed so obvious and striking. But if more subtle, they are quite as pervasive, and they have the advantage of being almost always quiet and beneficent. Their effect is to harmonize and humanize society. They do this by the free and kindly intercourse and interchange of thought which civilized and enlightened society demands and for the sake of which it encourages such institutions. They serve also to remove the sharp angles men present to each other, to make them comrades or at least good companions. Let me express a hope that this is the result towards which the present institution will work. There have been clubs which deserved rather the name of scandal clubs, into which the envy and back-bitings, too common in the outer world, have been brought. This institution will, I am sure, be a very different one. Its members will leave, outside, when they enter it, all jarring feelings, if any such exist, and also all flavour of the "shop," as the phrase goes. When they leave it they will carry with them into the outer world all the good feelings which it serves to promote—peace, amity and concord. Also let me hope that the social demands of this club will not be so great as to prevent your mixing freely with others outside it. In India we have been singularly free from severe class distinctions. Just as every French soldier has a marshal's baton in his knapsack, so in Indian political life a man of any rank might have risen to the highest position. In the same way there was a remarkable measure of freedom in social intercourse also. We should, I think, guard against the danger we incur in swinging away from the rigid distinctions of caste, of leaning too much to that other barrier between man and man—rigid distinction of class. If your club is not so splendid as some, it is such a one as a town like this may not unreasonably be proud to possess. I gladly observe that you have recognized the liberal support of the Government which has allowed you the land free and met half the cost of the building with its appliances. For I wish you to appreciate the fact that it desires not only to pay and employ you, but to promote your health and happiness. I cannot conclude without heartily thanking on your behalf the generous subscribers to the fund of the erection.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 4th April:—

On the motion of the Chairman, the following Committees were appointed for the year 1899-1900:—

Land and Railways Committee.—C. T. Burke, Chairman, The Hon'ble Mr Vijbhucandas Atmaram, J Wilcocks, A. Abercrombie, W. T. Morison, Navrosji Nasarvanjee Wadia, C.I.E. (on leave), Navroji Jehangir Gamadia, (Acting), W. L. Harvey.

Finance and Establishment Committee.—C. T. Burke, Chairman, The Hon'ble Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, A. Abercrombie, W L Harvey, S M Moses.

Harbour and Pilotage Committee.—C. T. Burke, Chairman, The Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, C.I.E., R. G. Currie, I. M. Shields, J. L. Symons, Captain W.S, Goodridge, R.N.

Docks Committee.—C. T. Burke, Chairman, The Hon'ble Mr Fazulbhoy Visram, C.I.E., R. G. Currie, I M Shields, J Wilcocks, Captain W S Goodridge, RN, S M Moses.

Bunders Committee.—C T Burke, Chairman, The Hon'ble Mr Fazulbhoy Visram, CIE, The Hon'ble Mr Vijbhucandas Atmaram, I M Shields, J L Symons, W T Morison, Navrosjee Nasarvanjee Wadia, CIE, (on leave), Navroji Jehangir Gamadia, (Acting).

SHEPHERD AND CO'S BERTHS.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated, 24th March 1899, reporting that he had an interview with Mr. Shephord of Messrs. Shephered and Co., as regards the extension of the harbour wall berths. Prince's Dock, that the Company require additional space to enable them to berth a vessel farther north in order that all the three hatches can be worked opposite K shed; observing that at present a vessel can only be berthed with two hatches at the most opposite K shed and the cargo from the third hatch has to be landed on the wharf opposite to K-L shed and carried or wheeled to K shed which cause delay and increases expense, and submitting a card-board model to illustrate the state of affairs more clearly, as also tracing No. 5131-M-6 A to show that there is not much rock or hard ground above 55·00 T. H. D. and estimating the probable cost of removing the rock, coloured red on the tracing, at Rs. 17,000; remarking that if the rock be removed, an additional length of 86 feet of harbour wall with a depth of 17 feet at L. W. S. T. will be available for Messrs. Shepherd & Co.'s steamers, increasing the total length to 836 feet; adding that is impossible to further increase this lenght without interfering with the "hard" used for beaching the dredging craft, &c., shown on tracing No. 5131-M-6 B.

Resolution.—The work is sanctioned as a charge against Capital, the cost being appropriated from the balance of the Fixed Annual Revenue Surplus. The Engineer should take the earliest opportunity of carrying it out.

APOLLO RECLAMATION.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 3rd March 1899, forwarding the plans and specification of the buildings to be erected on plots Nos. 31 and 32 on Apollo Reclamation, and pointing out the particulars in which they are, in his opinion, defective. Submitted the plans and specification above referred to. Read proceedings of the Land and Railways Committee recommending that the height of rooms in the plans submitted be reduced in conformity with Trustees' Resolution No. 214, dated 28th June 1898; but if a plinth of only 3', is preferred the height of the ground floor be allowed at 16', which would bring the first story level with other houses on the row, and that the other storeys must all be reduced to correspond with the rest of the row.

Resolution.—The recommendations of the Land Committee are approved and should be communicated to the lessee for compliance. Read letter from the Engineer,—dated 29th March 1899, forwarding the plans and specification of the building to be erected on plot No. 22 at Apollo Reclamation, offering remarks and recommending that the same be approved on condition that all the Municipal requirements be fulfilled. Submitted the plans and specification above referred to.

Resolution.—The plans are approved, subject to all Municipal requirements.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT,

	For week ending 31st Mar. 1899.	Total from 1st April 1898 to 31st Mar. 1899.	For week ending 31st Mar. 1898.	Total from 1st April 1897 to 31st Mar. 1898.
Vessels piloted into harbour	17	1,019	10	897
Do. piloted out of harbour	12	1,012	25	884
Do. transported	8	664	21	535
Do. attended to	..	73	4	123
Do. warped	...	53	3	58

IMPROVED FEELING IN REGARD TO PLAGUE MEASURES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There can be no doubt that this year plague has assumed a more virulent form, as will appear from the high percentage of mortality in plague cases in several hospitals. But notwithstanding its recrudescence in its present virulent form, people accept it in a spirit of resignation. The best medical advice and constant supervision of the plague officers have been successful in localising, and partially suppressing, it in this unlucky city. We cannot, therefore, come to any other conclusion than, in this as in the past, the plagues the disease will run its course and complete as it were its cycle of misery before it dies a natural death. Since the last recrudescence set in a change may be noticed in the feelings and views of the poor people of Bombay and specially of the Mahomedans.

I have at present three sections under my supervision as chairman of Volunteer Committees, and my experience this year is that the people are more amenable to persuation than before, owing both to the wisdom of the present Government policy, and to the tact, common-sense, and sympathetic spirit in which the plague officers are working in the several districts. The energy, judgment and conciliatory demeanour of such an officer as Sirdar Mahomed Yakub Khan have done much to win over the people to plague measures—in the beginning too often misunderstood and disliked. The Mahomedans of Bombay owe a debt of gratitude to his Excellency Lord Sandhurst for the selection of this officer, who knew how to grapple with the plague measures without creating any friction with the people. The old regime is succeeded by one of moral force—the representatives of the people are buoyed up by the encouraging words of such district officers. At the prize-distribution meeting of the Anjuman Islam, recently, his Excellency the Governor publicly recognised and eulogised the services rendered by the Sirdar to our city. Though Bombay loses his valuable services for the present, we feel sure that he will continue to rise in the estimation of Government in the responsible post to which he is reverting. I have witnessed the arduous and onerous duties of the Sirdar, and I have thought it to be my duty to place on public record both in my behalf as well as on behalf of the Bombay Mahomedans our humble appreciation of the humanitarian and sterling work which the Sirdar has so successfully accomplished in our city.—Yours, &c.,

April 12. BADRUDIN ABDULLA KOOR.

LADIES, WHY SUFFER?

As a Positive Cure for all Chronic and the most Intractible Female Complaints and Irregularities "Purni men vib" is Queen of the World. A powerful Uterine Tonic and Female Regulator for the Cure of all Female Complaints and Irregularities. Innumerable Females suffer in silence diseases peculiar to their sex. These need not suffer any more. Every dose effective. Worth its weight in gold. Price Rs. 3 and 5-8 per bottle (32 and 64 doses). Only from Lawrence & Lynch, Manufacturing Chemists, 6, Royd Street, Calcutta.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle, Wholesale depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE VICEROY AT SIMLA.

THE "Indian Spectator" welcomes the Viceroy's speech in response to the address of the Simla Municipality for certain reasons, which are stated to be:—First because it is a sign that Lord Curzon, at any rate, is not going to shroud himself in an impenetrable veil which conceals the motives and reasons of his acts, and secondly that though his Excellency will accord due respect to the traditions of his office, he will not follow them in a spirit of blind unreasoning imitation. On entering Simla, it was appropriate that his Excellency should review, before the eyes of the whole country, the reasons which have led him, with a clean conscience, to continue the much criticised exodus of the Government of India to Simla. We think the subject has become rather stale by this time, and that if it has not become altogether obsolete, it is due to the disinclination of some of the critics of Government in India to forgo a weapon of attack which requires no particular skill to wield. That the Members of Government do less work on the hills than in the plains, that they spend their days there in enjoying themselves, are charges which are really not worth refuting. The real objections to the exodus to the hills is that it puts the Government, for the time being, out of reach of the corrective influence of an intelligent public opinion. That this is no mere theoretic objection, is proved by the fact that some of the worst blunders that a Government could commit had their origin in the close atmosphere of Simla.

THE EDUCATION OF YOUNG CHIEFS AND PRINCES.

Some of the native journals admire the public utterances of H. E. Lord Curzon for their frank and pointed outspokenness. Respecting His Excellency's recent address at the Punjab Chiefs' College, the "Rast Goftar" writes:—The address delivered by H. E. the Viceroy at the Panjaub Chiefs' College is a clear and well considered exposition of the principles on which the education of our young chiefs and princes must rest. Being an "old public school-man himself and to a certain extent, a product of that system," Lord Curzon is eminently fitted to deliver an address of this kind. Like a philosophical thinker he points out the defects in the national character, and the wrong notions that underlie the social evils. "The public school system," His Excellency says, "is exotic in India. It has to contend with many obstacles, such as prejudice and custom, and it has to fight against the barriers of caste." In these few words may at once be found the Viceroy's diagnosis of the fundamental characteristics of the Indian people that have manifested themselves in the exclusiveness of caste and the tyranny of custom. But no right-minded man will for a moment deny that, if real progress is to be made in India, such exclusiveness must make way for sympathy and for a recognition of general equality between man and man.

THE NEW CHIEF JUSTICE OF BOMBAY.

The appointment of Mr. Justice Jenkins as Chief Justice of Bombay has been spoken of in terms of high praise on the other side of India. The *Gujerati* remarks:—Mr. Justice Jenkins has been on the Bench of the Calcutta High Court only for three short years, and it is no disparagement to his merits or abilities that we on this side of India know little about them. The *Statesman* says that his lordship "has succeeded in winning the confidence of the public and the regard of the legal profession in a manner that few, if any, of his predecessors on the Bench have equalled." He has been described as an upright lawyer and a just and learned Judge. "Mr. Jenkin's patience," observes the *Indian Mirror*, "uniform impartiality, his courtesy to junior as well as senior legal practitioners, his quick grasp of facts and his thorough knowledge and mastery of Indian and English laws have made him a typical judge. During the short time he has been with us, he has made many friends both among Indians and Anglo-Indians." There is a general feeling of regret in Calcutta at the removal of "such an exceptionally talented, fair-minded and pains-taking a judge as Mr. Jenkins." From other sources also we hear satisfactory reports about the coming Chief Justice. If these estimates are well founded, the Bombay High Court may well be congratulated on this fresh acquisition. As a Volunteer, he is said to have proved quite energetic and successful, and socially aided by his intelligent and graceful wife, he has given entire satisfaction to his countrymen. We sincerely trust that the hopes and expectations roused by the high encomiums bestowed upon him will be realized, and that his lordship will prove a real tower of strength to the judical administration in this presidency.

A PLEASANT REMINISCENCE.

Presiding at the Anjuman-i-Islam School, H. E. Lord Sandhurst recalled to mind a pleasant reminiscence of his first acquaintance with Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee, which the *Rast Goftar* thus refers to:—He conjured up a pleasant reminiscence of a meeting two decades ago of the East and West, the representatives being a young barrister and a globe-trotter. Those two people, as fate would have it, sat side by side on the same platform last week. One was the Governor of Bombay and the other a Judge of the High Court. It was a pleasant episode, and must have revived in the mind's eye of both actors a review of the years that have passed between with their varied promises, successes and disappointments. We recall the successful career of that young barrister, and congratulate Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyebjee, as did Lord Sandhurst, on the ability with which he has filled the high office he now occupies.

SIR JAMES WESTLAND AND MR. MEHTA.

The *Gujerati* upholds the Hon. Mr Mehta in the position he took up at a late sitting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council:—The speech of the Hon Mr. Mehta on the last financial statement is a very careful and well-reasoned presentment of the case of the Bombay presidency for a juster and even more liberal treatment than it has received at the hands of the Supreme Government. Sir James Westland failed to dislodge the hon member from the position he took on the points dwelt upon in his speech. The latter argued that the surplus was partially due to the rigidity of the land revenue system. Sir James Westland had tried to show in one of the previous discussions in the Council that the state of things complained against existed only eighteen years ago and has since been modified, forgetting that so late as 1891, the Commission appointed to inquire into the working of the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act reported that there could be no question that the rigidity of the revenue assessment system is one of the main causes which lead the ryots of the Deccan into fresh debts.

NEW CHAIRMAN OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE.

Several of the vernacular papers approve of the election of the new chairman of the Municipal Standing Committee. The *Rast Goftar* says: The Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation ought to be congratulated on their election of the new chairman for the ensuing year. Mr. Cuffe, than whom there is not a more conscientious member, was asked to accept the post, but he gracefully retired in favour of Dr. N. N. Katrak, who has during his comparatively brief connection with the Corporation made his mark as a member of that body. Since the days of the late Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, few members of the Corporation have studied and paid so much attention, with a singleness of purpose, to the sanitation of the city as Dr. Katrak. Always firm and independent, he devoted himself heart and soul to questions of drainage, finance and sanitation, which were dealt with by him in a masterly manner.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" states: This election we trust cannot but meet with general approval. Mr. Katrak is not grey-headed. Nor is he a bigwig buried in affluence. Yet what care we for such old fossils? We want enthusiastic men able to understand their duties, ready to discharge their duties. When a man is known to possess a very lofty notion of civic duties and to work zealously for the public cause, it is certain that he will meet boldly the amount of labour and application involved in the post of a chair man of the Committee. The part that Dr. Katrak has upto this date played on the Municipal stage leaves no doubt about his discharging the onerous duties of the chair to the entire satisfaction of alike the public and the members of the Committee.

THE DISAPPOINTMENT OF PRINCESS MAUD.

THE Princess Maud notoriously has not been happy in her new Danish home; and it has required all the persuasions of her parents and the soothing attentions of Mrs. Johnson—the charming French lady who formerly superintended her education, and is still her friend and confidante—to reconcile her to a return to the somewhat gloomy environment of the Danish Court. The princess's love of her alien home will not be increased by the fact that there is now no prospect of any child of hers reaching the throne. Prince Christian is the eldest brother of the Princess's husband; and his wife has just presented him with a son and heir. Prince Christian was married only last April to the sister of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; the bride brought her husband a large fortune, and now she has further gratified him by presenting him with an heir.—"M. A. P."

THE MADRAS BANK DEFALCATIONS.

RAMALINGAM FOUND GUILTY AND SENTENCED.

THE trial of Shroff Ramalingam for forgery and embezzlement of heavy sums of money from the Bank of Madras was taken up on April 6, before Mr. Justice Lawrie in a fully crowded Court, Ramalingam's friends being conspicuous in the crowd. Mr. Rudra, with Messrs. H. J. C. Pereira and H. Jayawardena, was entrusted with the defence, while Mr. Crown Counsel E. C. Dumbleton appeared for the Crown, Messrs. Dornhoret and Van Langenberg being retained by the Bank to assist him in the prosecution. The Registrar called the names of the gentlemen who had been summoned for the special jury. Mr. R. H. Ferguson was reported to the Judge as absent, but attended shortly after. Mr. W. W. Nelson was excused on presenting a medical certificate; while Mr. P. Rousset's absence was explained by His Lordship, who stated that he had been excused on his stating that he was but imperfectly acquainted with the English language.

Mr. Swan, Deputy Registrar, then read the following indictment to the accused, who was placed in the dock:—

"You are indicted at the instance of the Hon. Chas. Peter Layard, Her Majesty's Attorney-General, and the charges against you are:—(1) That you, the said Cathiraveloo Ramalingam, being a servant of the Bank of Madras, Colombo, and in such capacity being entrusted with their property, to wit, the sum of R117,936·11, property of the said Bank, did on or about the 18th day of February, 1899, at Colombo, dishonestly misappropiate the said sum and thereby committed criminal breach of trust in respect of such property, an offence punishable under section 391 of the Ceylon Penal Code; and (2) that you, the said C. Ramalingam, on or about the 17th day of February, 1899, at Colombo, did fraudulently and dishonestly alter the figures "R142,290·00" into figures "R442,290·00" in the Cash Abstract Book of the said Bank of Madras, and thereby committed an offence of forgery punishable under section 454 of the Ceylon Penal Code."

A PRELIMINARY POINT.

At this stage Mr. Rudra rose to request a postponement on the ground that he had not been furnished with particulars of the amount involved in the first count of the indictment. Mr. H. J. C. Pereira, who appeared with him, had mentioned the matter to Mr. Van Langenberg and Messrs. de Saram, the Bank's legal advisers, but had not obtained the particlars.

Mr. Dumbleton said he knew nothing of the matter.

Mr. Rudra pointed out the difficulties of his position. The amount as it stood in the indictment was independent of the record, and, up to that moment, there was no record of any particular sum being admitted against the accused. They had tried to make the record fit in with that sum in every possible way, but had failed. He quoted two English cases, in which it was held that the accused should be given particulars of the specific acts of embezzlement alleged against him. Failing the issue of the particulars, the case should be postponed to enable the prisoner to procure them and prepare his defence. He was ready to put in an affidavit and begged His Lordship to direct the particulars to be furnished to the accused.

MR. TREVENA'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Rudra submitted that the indictment did not say so. He did not wish to detain His Lordship further; but there was no part of the record which showed the sum in the first count. As for Mr. Trevena, he did not insist on his presence in Court, provided that the prosecution did not read his evidence given in the Court below.

Mr. Dumbleton: We may move that his evidence be read, should any serious issue call for it.

Mr. Rudra said he would object to that.

His lordship did not see why. He should allow it to be read.

Mr. Rudra explained that where important points arose, there was necessity of cross-examination, and should his Lordship admit that evidence, he begged him to remember that the witness had not been cross-examined on it.

A PLEA OF NOT GUILTY.

The prisoner then pleaded not guilty to the charges.

His Lordship, said he found a difficulty regarding the second charge in the indictment, and suggested that the Attorney-General, in the exercise of the powers given him in section 217 of the Code, should not press the prosecution on that count.

Mr. Dumbleton said that the two charges were intimately connected with each other, and they practically formed one part of the same indictment.

His Lordship thought that they were very separate acts, and he suggested the Attorney-General should not press the second charge.

Mr. Dumbleton pointed out that the objection had not been taken by the other side. Besides, they wished to spare the accused a second trial for forgery, for the Crown would very probably prosecute him on that charge afresh, if it were withdrawn now.

Mr. Rudra on being called upon, said that he made no objection at the start, because there was no sufficient ground for the objection on the face of the indictment.

His Lordship: Do you now wish the second charge to be withdrawn?

Mr. Rudra: I leave it entirely to your Lordship.

His Lordship: Well I have made the suggestion, and I leave it to the Attorney-General to consider it.

The examination of witnesses was then resumed. R. Candiravaloo, M. Suppramanian, Sivasithambaram, Juan Pulle, all assistants to the Shroff, were called. Their evidence also revealed nothing new to the readers. There was very little cross-examination by Mr. Rudra. Mr. Jas. Southerland was next called, and his examination was followed by the recall of Mr. Dawson for a minute. Mr. Inspector Altendorf was called next, and deposed that Mr. Trevena was unable to attend Court.

Mr. Dumbleton wished to read Mr. Trevena's evidence; but

His Lordship objected on the ground that the evidence sought to be put in was given when witness was recalled and examined without being sworn once more.

Mr. Dumbleton proposed to call Mr. Moor, but that Magistrate sent a message that he did not swear witnesses when he recalled them, and that he did not swear the same man twice in the same case.

His Lordship said that was evasive. Mr. Dawson had been sworn when he was recalled in this case.

Mr. Rudra also objected, and Mr. Trevena's evidence was not read. This, Mr. Dumbleton said,

CLOSED THE CASE FOR THE PROSECUTION.

His Lordship then intimated to the accused that it was open to him to make a statement, if he desired, and pointed out that his Counsel had not called any evidence in defence.

The accused replied that he was not well and that he was not in a condition to make a statement. His mind was troubled.

Mr. Dumbleton then summed up briefly. The forgery was the first charge against the accused in chronological order. It had taken place in the cash abstract book, kept by accused. The forgery was the alteration of figure 1 into 4, involving a difference of 3 lakhs of rupees. The jury should weigh the circumstantial evidence adduced to prove that charge. As to misappropriation it was clear from the alterations, which exactly squared the various columns.

MR. RUDRA REFUSES TO GO ON.

Mr. Rudra, in the course of his speech, proceeded to quote extensively from a judgment in an English Court trying to explain the law to the jury. His Lordship remonstrated, pointing out that it was his province to address the jury on questions of law. Mr Rudra persisted in reading, and when he had done, His Lordship intimated that he had achieved nothing as he intended to address the jury to contrary effect. There was an interchange of words, the result of which was that Mr. Rudra refused to continue his address and sat down.

THE SUMMING UP.

The Chief Justice.—This issue is a simple one. The answer to the 2nd count depended on the first, and, if the prisoner is acquitted on the 1st, he must be acquitted on the 2nd. The questions the Jury had to answer were:—1st. Was the accused a servant of the Bank? 2nd. Did he hold money on trust? 3rd. Did that trust permit him to take the money and use it? 4th. Had Rs. 1,17,000 of the Bank of Madras been entrusted for the use of the Bank, and had he misappropriated that sum that very Saturday? On the first count, he left the Jury to estimate the value of the evidence and give their verdict according to their own views. If he is not guilty on the 1st count he is not guilty on the 2nd; even if he be guilty of the 1st charge he would recommend them to acquit him on the 2nd. The Jury then retired taking with them the day-book and the private account book.

VERDICT.

The Jury returned after a minute's absence, and solemn silence prevailed as the Registrar asked them whether their verdict was unanimous. The question was answered in the affirmative, the reply being clearly heard. The Jury found the prisoner guilty on the 1st count, and not guilty on the second.

His Lordship: My duty now is to impose on you a sentence of five years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE FLIGHT FROM RUSSIA.

TWO KINDS OF PEACE.

THE CZAR'S AND COUNT TOLSTOI'S.

PEACE-DISCIPLES EMIGRATING TO CANADA.

INTERVIEW WITH THEIR AGENT.

THERE is in London at the present time (writes a "Daily News" Correspondent) a Russian subject who is a particularly interesting personality in these times of peace crusades. He is the agent of the Doukhobortsi those disciples of Count Tolstoi, who suffering persecution in their native land for resisting conscription, are emigrating in their thousands to Canada. The man, himself a friend of Count Tolstoi, is on his way back to the Caucasus to take charge of another company of emigrants. For a day or two he is staying in London as the guest of the Society of friends. It was to a friend I owed my introduction to him.

If one might so put it, the man is unlike his name. I dared not attempt to spell it myself, so I asked him to write it down. He wrote, "Leopold Sulerjetzky." Yet oddly enough to me he looked like a kindly British fisherman. His rough, brown beard and ruddy cheeks, his blue jersey under a short thick, great coat, may have caused that impression; but so it was.

"I have just left some four thousand of our people in Manitoba," he told me in a quiet, pleased way. "The Canadian Government is very good to us. They give each male adult 160 acres of land. Our people are of the thrifty peasant class, very industrious, born agriculturists, and skilled in many handicrafts, so that they are sure to form a happy and thriving community. None of them ever falters in faith. We are disciples of peace, we have suffered much for our principles, so we cheerfully undergo the early hardships of a new country for the great privilege of being allowed to live according to our principles. This first batch of four thousand colonists left the Black Sea last December, and we reached Halifax in thirty-three days. We had two ships the Lake Huron and the Lake Superior. I was in charge of the emigrants in the Huron, numbering over 2,000 in all, and Count Tolstoi's son had charge of 1,900 emigrants in the Superior."

It occurred to me that this was the largest number of emigrants ever taken out by two vessels, and that there had been no religious emigration of the size since the days of the Huguenots; so I pressed my informant for particulars as to how many more were to follow.

"You are right," he said, "about our first shiploads having been without a precedent. They told us in Canada that no ship had ever come to American before containing so many emigrants as the Lake Huron. But I expect to take quite as many on the next voyage. There are still 2,600 of our people in the Caucasus all ready to emigrate, as well as a thousand in Cyprus."

"What grievance have your people in Cyprus?"

"Ah, they suffer nothing there but from the climate. Our people come from the mountains and like a cold climate. Cyprus is too hot. They were glad to get there at first—anywhere but Russia. They were helped there by the London Society of Friends, and also by the Philadelphia Society of Friends. These two Societies and Count Tolstoi are helping us to emigrate to Canada, where we like the climate better. In order to help us more Count Tolstoi has broken his rule about publishing his books free to all the world. He is selling his latest novel, 'Resurrection,' to publishers in several countries for our shake. Those of our people, whose means and property have not been taken away from them in Russia, are able to pay for themselves and their neighbours, and do so with great gladness."

I pressed my friend to tell me more about his people.

"We are all," said he, "what you English call Tolstoites. We believe in peace above all things. We will suffer any loss, any hardship, any sacrifice rather than serve as soldiers. I myself have been imprisoned for holding out, and then at last they got me into the Army by a cruel ruse. They told me my father was dying of a broken heart outside, and that nothing would save him except to hear that I had entered military service. For his sake, as I thought, I relented, and they took me out of prison, and made me serve as a soldier. I got away as soon as I could, and joined the community in the Caucasus, working for them more ardently than ever. Two years ago there were 20,000 of us. Our settlements were broken up, our house and chattels taken away from us, and we were hunted from one place to another. In one of our settlements with 4,000 people, more than a fourth of them perished from privation and ill-treatment in about two years. Some are in prison, others banished to Siberia, many have lost their lives; but we regard martyrdom for the cause of peace as the most blessed thing that could befall us."

Though he spoke English with an accent, I still could not help regarding the strong, quiet man before me, as I had first regarded him, that was a fisherman. One minute it was as Mr. Peggotty, the next as the Methodist fishermen I had seen on the Yorkshire coast, and then finally, as he warmed up to the subject of the faith and sufferings of his fellow-countrymen, and his face lighted up with a peculiar glow, he suggested the fishermen of another time and place who, like this man himself, left all to follow their faith.

"Tell me," I said, "what you think of the Czar's peace message."

"I am not very well posted up in the present political situation of Europe," he answered; "but I cannot have much confidence in the Rescript when I see the most peaceful and most peace-loving section of the Czar's subjects persecuted and robbed as have been the Doukhobortsi by the Russian Government."

"But has not the persecution lessened since the Czar issued his Rescript?"

"The one concession we have had come before the date of the Rescript. It was not until February of last year that we were allowed to emigrate. The Government finding that we could not be forced into military service by prison, privation, nor death, said we could leave the country. That is all we ask for. Until we all get away there will be no safety for us in Russia. Peace Rescript or not. When I return to the Black Sea, I fully expect I shall not be permitted to land. If so, I shall stay on the ship and superintend the transport of some two thousands more of our people."

"Do you think the Czar is really a convert to peace?"

"Very possibly he may be, but he is bound by the Ministers. We at least hope he is. But our people in Russia never think or talk about the Czar. They are so pressed on every hand, so hardly treated, by those in authority, that they find all their energies taken up to get a bare existence till such time as we can take them to Canada."

"What do you think of the present peace crusade in England?"

"We welcome everything that tends for peace. The difference between your crusade and ours is this. You want as much peace as you can get without loss of property. We say we shall hold fast to peace whether it means loss of property, or loss of liberty, or loss of home, friends, or native land."

THE ETYMOLOGY OF "MASS."

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD writes to the "Westminster Gazette":—Mr. Theodorus P. Brocklehurst, in deriving the word "Mass" from a Hebrew word, which he both wrongly spells and wrongly transliterates from his own wrong spelling, proves himself to be not less than exactly 1,293 years behind the Year of Human Salvation, 1899. Skeat would have shown him at a glance that the word was formed in Low Latin from "missio," and indeed stands for "missio," as "confessa," for "confessio," "remissa" for "remissio," &c. It is a word wholly and solely of Latin origin, the Greek form which is found is the Chronicon Paschale, being merely the Latin word written in Greek characters. This has been well known ever since the time of St. Isidore of Seville, who died A.D. 636. The word is a legal term as well as an ecclesiastical term, and in the Catholic Roman Liturgy it came to gradually denote the service from which the faithful were "dismissed," and pre-eminently the celebration of the Eucharist.

The Catholic Roman Church has adopted Hebrew words, such as Amen, Alleluia, Hosanna, Sabaoth, and had it desired to adopt a Hebrew word to denote the sacrifice of the "Mass," which is a sacrifice of propitiation, thanksgiving, and adoration, they would not have coined a Hebrew word 'misah,' or 'massah, or adopted the Herbrew word 'missah,' which has nothing to do with sacrifice—unless "rates and taxes" are to be regarded as sacrifices!—but would undoubtedly have adopted the Hebrew word "korban." Your correspondent who informs your readers that "Mass" is a "slang" word is simply a presumptuous ignoramus.

SHOULD the appropriations for the United States Navy render such a course advisable, it is the desire of Secretary Long to enter upon a policy of expansion in the direction of docking facilities for large ships outside of the United States. It is said to be the intention to instal a large dock, either floating or otherwise, at Manila. The nec

WRITERS AND READERS.

THE circulating libraries are said not to be overwell pleased at the appearance of a six-penney editlon of Mr. Steevens's "With Kitchner to Khartum." They are accustomed to rely on a secondhand sale for their books. The complaint with then, no doubt, is that a sixpenny edition comes between such a sale and the public. The question has obviously several sides, but it is enough, at the moment, to record this one.

The young Irish-American who has leapt to fame by Mr. Dooley proposes to visit this country during the coming summer. His visit will naturally include Ireland, and the centre of Ireland to him will be Roscommon, in the dialect of which Mr. Dooley is written. Most authors find it hard to get a publisher for their manuscript, but his difficuty was to find the manuscript when half a score of publishers wanted it. In other words, he had not kept copies of his skits as they appeared in a Chicago newspaper, and it was only through a discerning admirer that he was able to get them together.

The Queen has ordered a copy of the forth-coming Victoria History of the Counties of England for her library at Windsor. Lord Salisbury has joined the committee formed to advise with reference to the work, and Lord Rosebery will probably do so. It already includes the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Portland, the Marquis of Lorne, and the Bishops of London and Oxford. The expectation is that, on an average, four volumes will be needed for each county. By a sensible arrangement these county sets will be sold separately. Thus the Hampshire man need only buy the volumes that refer to his own county. The publishers are Messrs. Constable.

Mr. Justin McCarthy has just sent to his publishers the last chapter of his autobiography. The first, volume of the work is already, to use the trade term "in sheets," and its companion will soon be in the same advanced state. Thus the two—for, of course, they are to be issued together—may be expected early in May. Messrs. Chatto also announce the rapid preparation of a volume by Mr Harry de Windt. It consists of stories of travel, taken from his own experiences, and will have the title "True Tales of Traval and Adventure." Mr. de Windt is at present in Paris, but he is contemplating farther travels.

There have already been several issues, in English of that charming book "Little Flowers of Saint Francis." Another edition with illustrations by Paul Woodroffe is to be published next week by Messrs Kegan Paul The Saint Francis of the title is he of Assisi in whose footsteps Cardinal Manning endeavoured to walk. The volume is of course, a translation from the Italian were it is known as Fioretti. It was first issued in English by the Franciscan Fathers at Upton. Their translation was revised by Mr. Thomas Okley who aimed at preserving as far as possible the simplicity of the original. The "Fioretti" dates from the middle of the seventeenth century, but the compiler of it remains unknown.

To the literature of mountaineering Mr. Francis Gribble is to contribute a volume which Mr Fisher Unwin will publish It is entitled "The Early Mountaineers," and it consists of the stories of their climbs and their lives. The history of a few isolated mountains and a few individual mountaineers has been written from time to time in stray articles contributed to the publications of the English French, Swiss, German, Austrian, and Italian Alpine Clubs. Mr. Gribble's book is the first attempt to take a synoptic view of the subject, and to place a complete record of early mountaineering enterprise within the reach of the general reader. It will be profusely illustrated.

The single volume edition of Tennyson's Life will be published by Messrs. Macmillan. It is nicely bound in green cloth, and the price is 10s. net. The biography first appeared in August 1897, a very large edition being printed. It was reprinted twice, and there has also been an edition de luxe, which was fully taken up before it was ready. If one were asked to name the best selling personal books of recent years the reply would be Lord Roberts's autobiography and this biography. A second sixpenny volume of Tennyson poems will also be ready next week,

Professor Arber is editing for the Oxford University Press a series of British Anthologies from collections of English verse that have appeared at various times. The series will contain about two thousand five hundred entire poems and songs, exclusive of extracts, which have been inserted sparingly. Some three hundred authors will be represented, a few for the first time in any anthology. Use has been made of the earlist and most authoritative texts but the spelling has been revised where necessary. Each volume will consist of three hundred pages of text to which are added an index of first lines and authorities and a glossary. The plan is to identify the respective volumes with the chief English poet of the period treated beginning with a Dunbar anthology,

The volume of military monographs which Messrs. Lawrence and Bullen annouce covers a period of two centuries. It begins with Cromwell, and closes with Wellington. Between those two names there occur such others as Marlborough, Wolfe, Clive, Coote, Abercromby, and Sir John Moore. The aim is to present an intimate, graphic picture of the twelve men of the past whose military exploits have chiefly influenced the destinies of the country. The writers are, for the most part, military men, as for example Sir Archibald Alison, Colonel Adye, and General Maurice, and the editor is Mr. Spenser Wilkinson. Lord Roberts thinks that the book by its very nature, should strongly appeal to the nation.

Mr. Harold Frederic's posthumous novel The "Market Place" which is now appearing serially, will be published by Mr. Heinemann probably in June. "Through a Keyhole" is the title of a new story by Mr. Cosmo Hamilton which Messrs. Chatto will shortly publish. In the first week of April they are to have ready "Madame Izan," a tourist story by Mrs. Campbell Praed. Messrs. Macmillan announce sixpenny editions of three well-known stories, "My Friend Jim," by Mr. W. E. Norris; "A Cigarette Maker's Romance," by Mr. Marion Crawford and "The Forset Lovers," by Mr. Maurice Hewlett. Several sixpenny editions of novels are also promised by Messrs Innes. They include Anthony Hope's story, "Mr. Witt's Widow," and Mr. Max Pemberton's tale, "A Gentleman's Gentleman," Messrs. Duckworth have in the press a new volume of fiction by Mr. John Arthur Barry, the author of "Steve Brown's Bunyip." It is entitled, "A Son of the Sea." Messrs. Constable announce "Tattle Tales of Cupid," a volume of short stories by Mr Paul Leicester Ford Messrs Sampson Low will publish an Indian story dealing largely with military life. It has the title Our Code of Honor, and is by Mrs Hope Huntley.

Professor Fiske's work on the West Indies will be published on Monday by Messrs Putnam. At the same time that firm will issue a small volume on Christian Science, by the Rev. Heber Newton, rector of All Souls. New York. Allusion is made in it to the death of Mr. Harold Frederic. A history of Winchester College is just appearing in Messrs. Duckworth's series dealing with the public schools of England. The author is Mr. Arthur F. Leach. Mr. Walter Scott is just, publishing a volume entitled The Well-Beloved of the Father, an imperfect story of a perfect life. It is anonymous, and claims to be a communication, by automatic writing, from the unseen world. The Rev. G. S. Tyack is the author of a work, The Lore and Legend of the English Church, which Messrs. William Andrews and Co., are to publish.

Mr. Justin McCarthy's book of reminiscences is so far advanced that the publishers, Messrs. Chatto and Windus, hope to publish it by the end of next month, or very early in May. The American parts of the reminiscences are especially interesting. The portrait, which is to appear as frontispiece to the book, is a capital likeness of the author.

Sir Alfred Lyall's Asiatic Studies, religious and social, will shortly be issued by Mr. Murray in two volumes. The Studies first appeared many years ago, and has for some time been out of print. Originally the essays filled only one volume. Now there are to be two volumes, the second of which contains papers that have not hitherto appeared in book form. They deal with progress in India, the theological situation in India, Brahmanism, permanent dominion in Asia, and questions of belief. One of the most successful of the essays in the first volume was The origin of divine myths in India, a subject which led to an interesting controversy between the author and Professor Max Muller.

Messrs. Blackwood will shorty have ready a book, in one volume, by Dr. T. Wemyss Fulton, on The sovereignty of the Sea. The author traces the origins of the English claim to the exclusive dominion of the British Seas, and the history of its maintenance, with special reference to fishing rights. The book contains many illustrations and maps.

INDIAN PUBLIC COMPANIES.

HIS HIGHNESS the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company announce an issue of 800,000l., 3l. 10s. per cent. Mortgage Debentures at the price of 94l. 10s. per 100l. debenture (part of a total authorised issue of 2,500,000l., the interest of which is secured on the guarantee of the Government of the Nizam for twenty years). The debentures have been created in pursuance of a contract, dated March 16, 1897, between the Government of the Nizam (with the sanction of the Secretary of State for India in Council) and the company, by which the latter is authorised to issue an amount not exceeding 2,500,000l. Mortgage Debentures, for the purposes of constructing, working, and maintaining, for a period coterminous with the lease of the company's existing line (about eighty-nine years) a line of railway about 384 miles in length, on the metre gauge, from Hyderabad to Munmad, a station on the North-Eastern extension of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, 162 miles from Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.

The ordinary general meeting of this bank was held on March 21 at the Cannon Street Hotel. Mr. J. B. Boyson, who presided, said the past year had been one of exceptional difficulty with regard to the working of the bank owing to the terrible visitation of famine and plague from which India suffered so severely. Notwithstanding those troubles and difficulties which had been encountered during the year he thought that the shareholders would agree with him that the results of the past year's operations had been, on the whole, satisfactory, and much more so than might have been at one time expected. After making all due provision for bad and doubtful debts, they had been able to place 50,000l. to reserve, 2,000l. to the officers' pension fund, to pay a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. for the year, and to carry forward a balance of 26,340l. to the next account. The board had always regarded is most important that the reserve fund should be built up to an amount suitable to the magnitude of the business and prestige of the bank, but though it now amounted to 280,000l. they did not think in their judgment that that sum was nearly sufficient, though they thought it justified them in looking forward, in the present year, to being able, in addition to making a further considerable addition to that fund, to paying an increased dividend. He thought that the shareholders had received considerable benefit from the substantial additions to reserve from the increase which had taken place in the market value of their shares. Trade had shown some signs of improvement, but they were only very small in the present year, and, as he had stated, the plague in Calcutta might seriously hamper their movements there, and all they could do was to hope for the best. The general business was all that could be desired; it was rapidly increasing, more so than might have been imagined, and when better times did come they were armed at all points and prepared to take the fullest advantage of them. The report was adopted and the dividend approved.

MYSORE GOLD MINING.

The ordinary general meeting of this company was held on March 21 at the Cannon Street Hotel. Sir Charles Tennant, who presided, said that it was a source of the greatest satisfaction to the board to have been able to lay before the shareholders such a report of their affairs as they were able to do on that occasion. During the period under review 87,155 tons of quartz were treated in the mills, yielding 144,384 oz. of bar gold. In addition to this 3,521 oz. were extracted by the amalgamation pans, and 4,802 oz. were recovered by the cyanide process, making a total yield from the mills and tailings of 152,707 oz. There had also been obtained 6,667 oz. of gold from the old plates, &c., of Nos. 1 and 3 mills and Nos. 2 and 3 tailings works, and also 140 oz. from copper bars. That brought the total gold recovered to 159,374 oz. The sale of this gold had realised the large sum of 623,269l. Rents, interest, and transfer fees amounted to 3,257l., brinzing the total receipts from revenue account to 626,526l. The expenditure in England and India amounted to 160,156l., and the royalty payable to the Mysore Government 30,885l. Then there remained a profit on the year's working of 435,484l. This was, of course, the largest profit yet made by the company in any one year, and was an increase of 109,312l. over that of last year. The dividends paid in respect of the past year amounted to 15s. per 10s. share, or 150 per cent. on the nominal capital, the amount distributed being 375,000l. Last year the distribution for the year was 110 per cent. The estimated reserves of 150,000 tons on Dec. 31 last showed an increase of 8,000 tons as compared with those at the end of the previous year. The amount expended on capital account amounted to 46,306l. The report was adopted, and the sum of 5,000 voted to the directors, managers, and staff for their services during the past year.

GOREGUM GOLD MINING COMPANY OF INDIA (LIMITED).

The directors recommended a balance dividend, tax free, for the year ended Dec. 31, of 1s. 6d. per share on both preference and ordinary shares, payable on April 18.

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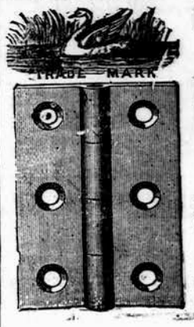

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PETER MOLLER'S HYDROXYL-FREE COD LIVER OIL.

The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations*." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by Möller's New Process.

The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897:—Möller's Cod Liver Oil.—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process, one could not tell it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."

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